

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

JUNE, 1931

The Progress of the World

By ALBERT SHAW

Women Are
Practical
Economists

LAST MONTH many famous men gained more than usual attention in their attempts to diagnose the economic ills of a troubled and anxious world. Most of them also were willing to prescribe courses of treatment. In so far as facts were stated accurately, they may be said to have furnished some food for thought. The prescriptions were to a great extent contradictory and incapable of execution. Meanwhile, countless millions of women, few of whom are known to fame, were ordering their own household affairs, resolutely adapting their respective scales of living to their available means. Many of these women were helping to earn as well as to economize; and most of them were providing more than 50 per cent. of the moral courage and the cheerful spirit that carry families and communities along, and enable people in general to make the best of things. The so-called world evils can only be met by human effort. It is true that we must have governments, national policies, and international relationships. But virtue and wisdom, like guilt, are personal. Public policy grows out of private character and conviction. The power to be helpful through public agencies rests primarily upon the power of self-help. The men and women who are working every day at their jobs in the home, the field, the factory, or the store—while also doing what they can to help their friends and neighbors who are temporarily out of work—are the chief factor in the solution of those problems that the statesmen, economists and financiers are talking about in general terms with statistical computations at their disposal.

Self-Help
as the Chief
Reliance

IT IS TRUE that we need the experts and the statesmen; but their efforts are seldom creative. Self-reliance on the part of individuals, and voluntary coöperation under conditions of freedom, must supply the chief forces making for true prosperity. Public policies can be meddlesome and harmful; and it might be easy to prove that in relation to our expanding economic activities Congress has often done harm when it has meant to do good. The League of Women Voters, the Women's Clubs, the individual women who

read and think in their own homes, together with the great army of intelligent women teachers (who are carrying on our most essential public enterprise) are worthy of ardent praise and full encouragement. They are all engaged in vitalizing the spirit of self-help, while seeking to improve our social and political institutions. Everybody of discernment knows that the men who bawl and bleat most constantly and annoyingly at Washington, demanding that the Treasury of the United States provide relief wherever needed, are confirmed "exhibitionists." They are personally showing off, when they ought to inquire, think and learn. They are not patient in study, or trustworthy in presentation of facts. They do injustice to the character of the vigorous and self-reliant people of the forty-eight States of the Union. There is little ground for complaint, except that some of our excellent and beloved commonwealths would seem to have formed the habit of keeping their more judicious leaders for usefulness at home, while exporting those of louder voices but less sense to contribute discords to the Congressional chorus at Washington.

"Rationing"
the Streams
of Supply

AFTER ALL, it is not easy to keep a true sense of proportion. Justice Holmes made a most striking remark last month in reporting the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in a case to which we shall refer in a subsequent paragraph. It had to do with rival demands upon the waters of the tributary streams that empty into the Delaware River. Said Justice Holmes: "A river is more than an amenity—it is a treasure. . . . It offers a necessity of life that must be rationed among those who have power over it." This wise jurist, looking on at the course of human affairs, seeks always to apply the rule of reason to the problems that arise in a complicated and changing social structure. What he said about the health and well-being of populations that may be affected by the ceaseless flow of a great stream of water whose shores are under control of different owners or sovereignties, he might on a different occasion have said—by analogy, at least—regarding the Treasury of the United States. The toil and effort of scores of mil-

lions of people give origin to the tiny rivulets that feed and sustain the larger streams of wealth, that in their turn are drawn upon continuously to fill and refill the immense reservoirs of the United States Treasury. How amazingly the levels of those national reservoirs may fluctuate is shown in this number in an article on page 78, telling how and why Uncle Sam's income for the current year is a billion dollars short of his expenditures. Mr. Hoover is now organizing thrift.

**The Waste
of Reckless
Taxation**

WE MUST LEARN to conserve the sources, and we must be more careful about rationing the contents of the great central reservoir. Congress may order it emptied like magic, but there is no magical way to fill it. There are, of course, common needs that require the supply of an ample public treasury. But the drain of taxation has become too heavy; and the costs of government are growing too fast. Along with the business depression and the shortage of rainfall, there has been a marked shrinkage in the rivulets of wealth that flow into governmental treasuries. Over-taxing the railroads, for example, is an indirect process of confiscation. The burden that at first seems to be borne by a few owners of railway securities is rapidly passed on by indirect processes to the community at large. Capitalism endeavors to spread prosperity throughout the land, and to maintain high standards of living and increasing power to buy and consume the products that industry distributes. The over-absorption of capital by governmental agencies strikes directly at the prosperity of all classes and all communities. Thoughtful readers will appreciate highly the statements on capitalism at its best, and its worst, and its further mission in the world, by one of our greatest authorities, Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University (see page 61).

**Disasters,
and Methods
of Relief**

THAT THE PEOPLE OF the United States should consider one another generously when need and distress appear, is a proposition that is not to be challenged. But methods of relief involve questions that are much disputed. In a particular neighborhood it is not difficult for a local committee to learn the facts. While self-help must be the normal rule for every family, emergencies will arise that require assistance.



MISS JANE ADDAMS, SOCIAL LEADER

Surrounded by young friends on the fortieth anniversary of Hull House in Chicago. Last month Miss Addams was awarded the M. Carey Thomas (Bryn Mawr College) prize of \$5000, for eminent service.

As a rule, the community can take care of local distress. But some exceptional disaster—a flood, a year or two of drought, unemployment in a regional industry like coal mining, or widespread trouble of some other kind—may affect everybody in a considerable district. It may be needful, then, to call upon the voluntary or the official agencies of an entire commonwealth to furnish needed relief. Or the time may come when a calamity extends beyond the scope of local or statewide treatment, and demands national attention in ways more practical than mere expressions of goodwill and sympathy. To be concrete, two such widespread misfortunes have affected the people of the United States simultaneously during the past year and a half. One of these has been crop failure and attendant loss and distress, due to lack of rainfall over extensive areas. A map based upon weather bureau data indicates the extent of this unprecedented shortage of rainfall. A coinciding situation of even more general, though less acute, disaster has resulted from the slackening of business activity, with widespread unemployment, loss of purchasing power, low prices of commodities, and collapse of markets.

**Arkansas
Takes on
New Vigor**

**FOR ALL THE
DIFFICULTIES
of our own
people, and**

even of those in other countries, there has been—in the minds of some Senators and of many other weak-minded people—one easy and sufficient remedy. Tap the United States Treasury boldly; and its generous outgivings will relieve distress and restore prosperity. But someone has had to represent the underlying sense of the nation as a whole. Fortunately, President Hoover possesses both the knowledge and the courage to rise to the situation. He has seen clearly what was to be done; and having analyzed various problems so that they could be dealt with intelligently, he has taken the responsibility and appealed for coöperation. We are publishing in this number an informal but concrete and illuminating account of general conditions in the State of Arkansas. It is as hopeful, in its disclosure of local vigor and initiative as was John H. Perry's picture last month of activities in Florida and the lower South. Our readers will not fail to remember that this important State of Arkansas—that combines the specialized agriculture of the South with the general agriculture of the West—was seriously affected in 1927 by the Mis-



PROMOTING A MOVEMENT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MATERNAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Mother's Day, widely observed on May 10, was the occasion of a national educational campaign conducted by the Maternity Center Association of New York. It has been demonstrated by the Association that proper care will greatly reduce the death rate among new mothers. In this group of distinguished guests, from left to right, are: Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., Mrs. Herbert Hoover, and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt.

Mississippi River floods, while the drought conditions of last year were reported in such a way as to make the distress of Arkansas farmers seem worse than that of other States in the great area of crop failure. There were insistent demands in the halls of Congress for direct appropriations for food and other necessities, to be distributed as charitable relief. President Hoover was ready to support an extension of our farm loan system to help farmers buy necessary seed and maintain the processes of agriculture. He was not lacking in sympathy, but he stood strongly against creating bad precedents. He believed that the Red Cross, which combines in a remarkable way the safeguards of official oversight and direction with the financial exactness and the personal devotion of a voluntary agency, should not be superseded by the Treasury.

THE RED CROSS as a national society acts through its local membership groups. It knows how to relieve immediate distress without impairing

Recovery, Through Local Spirit
the spirit of self-help. The reader of our article on Arkansas will discover that the Red Cross found that it could retire from its mission to the rural people of that State several weeks ago. The greater part of those who were in need of relief were Negroes and the poorer class of cotton-growing tenant farmers, who live largely on credit at local stores until the sale of their annual crop meets their accumulated bills. With the crop of 1930 a failure, the merchants and local banks were not in position to carry the whole burden through a second year; and outside relief became necessary. But already the critical situation, caused by lack of common necessities, has been lived through. What is left of the emergency can be handled by the resources of the State of Arkansas. A large number of the local banks that suspended last year have been reopened. Courage has been renewed with the coming of a normal springtime, and Arkansas proposes to dis-

play her advantages rather than her misfortunes. The advantages are, indeed, both notable and distinctive. The State comes out of its discipline of flood and drought with no serious diminution of permanent assets. Flood control is a proper national policy, because many States are affected; and Arkansas will justly benefit in substantial measure by the taming of the Mississippi. Recent experience will have necessitated a better farm system, with much less reliance upon cotton. Out of the years of leanness and disappointment there will have emerged certain new factors of wealth and progress, such as the road system. Nothing so quickly lifts a State from the reproach of a slovenly and decayed rural life, as the permeating influence of a system of good roads. It is in the high spirit of the masses of people in States like Arkansas, rather than in Wall Street, that the nation's economic revival is now to have its most trustworthy beginnings.

A Successful
Red Cross
Campaign

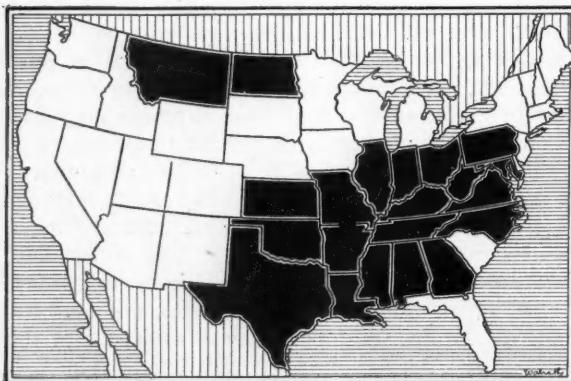
WE HAVE MADE direct inquiries regarding Red Cross relief work in the drought areas, and our readers are entitled to know the facts and their bearings. A glance at the map (see next page) shows Arkansas near the center of the black area. Voluntary contributions for relief in this special situation were made to the Red Cross in the total amount of \$10,400,000. In addition, the Red Cross appropriated five millions from its accumulated reserve funds, giving it a total for drought relief of \$15,400,000. Although it has not been so stated officially, our readers may accept the assurance that this total amount will have proved sufficient for the work that was undertaken. Already the position of President Hoover, as against the passionate but ill-informed arguments and demands of certain Senators for large sums out of the Treasury, has been thoroughly vindicated. The Red Cross has proved itself entirely sufficient for this emergency, wherever local and State efforts required tem-

porary national augmentation. Beginning its work early in the winter when local resources had proved insufficient, the Red Cross was bringing relief to 50,000 families at the end of December. After that date the demands increased rapidly; and they reached their maximum on March 1. At the peak of distributive effort the Red Cross was supplying food to 460,240 families. (It should be explained that the Red Cross follows the Census Bureau in reckoning an average of four and a half people to the family). The number of families still receiving help on May 11, at the time of our latest information, was 107,946. Decline was further proceeding at a rapid rate with the approach of summer, especially in the South where gardens and field crops are favored by warmth of climate. In Arkansas 161,000 families on March 1 were receiving Red Cross relief, mainly in the form of food. By April 15 this number had been reduced to 22,800, and on May 1 there remained only 9,973 Arkansas families still receiving help from the Red Cross.

Relief Work
in a Dozen
Southern States

**Relief Work
in a Dozen
Southern States**

REVERTING TO THE SITUATION on March 1 the other Southern States that were then receiving Red Cross relief in considerable amounts (the figures following State names indicating the number of families aided) were as follows: Oklahoma, 52,000; Louisiana, 51,000; Kentucky, 41,000; Mississippi, 31,000; Texas, 26,000; Missouri, 22,000; Alabama, 22,000; Tennessee, 16,000; Virginia, 9,000; West Virginia, 5,000; North Carolina, 2,100, and Georgia, 1,100. One is justified in deriving the inference that Georgia and North Carolina were not so deficient in rainfall as the other States, and therefore, not so prevalently affected by the drought. It is to be noted that Oklahoma and Kentucky, with colder winters and later spring openings than Arkansas, were slower to recover from the need of help, so that the Red Cross by the middle of April was feeding twice as many people in Oklahoma as in Arkansas, and 50 per cent. more in Kentucky than in Arkansas. In Louisiana relief work was almost ended by the middle of April, when families receiving help were only about one-tenth as many as on March 1. Recovery in Mississippi and Alabama was almost as rapid. In Virginia and West Virginia, on the other hand, the colder and longer winter had so told upon family and local resources that more families were requiring help in the middle



WHERE THE RED CROSS FED DROUGHT SUFFERERS
(A New York Times map)

The Triumph of a Sound Principle

of April than six weeks earlier. Considering the beginnings, the increase, and the decline of the drought relief work from Virginia to Texas, the Red Cross has shown its proved ability to adapt itself.

**The Triumph
of a Sound
Principle**

Most PEOPLE ARE POOR at all times, and if the government were in the business of distributing free gifts of food, clothing, and various supplies, including medicines, the average citizen would be inclined to grab all that he could get. Nor would he ever find it convenient to do without his dole. Since office-seekers are always greedy, and eager to be fed at the public crib, why should the hard-working, private citizen—with his industrious wife and his always-hungry children—be too proud to accept the bounty that Senator Borah was so anxious to lavish upon him? President Hoover, if he had been a weaker man and less conscientious—or, especially, if he had not been so remarkably well-informed and so capable in all that pertains to the business of relief—might have yielded to the pressure of cheap, sentimental oratory. Happily, the Southern States have come almost the entire way through the worst of their unprecedented drought year, and they have not been debilitated, in their capacity for fighting their own battles, by a system of government doles from the evils of which it would have proved difficult to deliver themselves.

Aid for Northern Farmers

**Aid for
Northern
Farmers**

IN THE GREAT industrial States of the North, like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, local capacity to care for rural emergencies is more highly developed than in the South. Nevertheless, the national Red Cross on March 1st was feeding more than half a thousand destitute farm families in Pennsylvania and as many in Maryland, while it had on its hands 8000 families in Ohio, nearly 2500 in Indiana, and 4700 in Illinois. In Montana there were 560, almost exactly the same number as in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. Half as many were receiving aid in North Dakota. Kansas is placed in the drought area on the map; but our information is to the effect that only twenty-six families in Kansas were receiving Red Cross aid on the first of March. Since this remarkable episode is fortunately nearing its termination, the reader may like to know that in accounting for the monetary value of these recent donations the Red Cross assigns seventy-nine per cent. to food, six per cent. to clothing, and one per cent. to medical aid. Seed for replanting accounts for nine per cent., and feed for live stock is listed at four per cent. There remains one per cent., which includes fuel and sundry items. After this experience every citizen ought to feel eager to accept the annual call for subscriptions, and for enrollment in the membership of so noble and capable an agency as the American Red Cross. It has responded alike to flood and drought.

Can a State Keep Its Own Running Water

IN AN EARLIER PARAGRAPH we referred to a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court as set forth by Justice Holmes. New York City, looking to the future, must plan for an increase of its water supply.

ply. Some years ago it developed a watershed in the Catskill Mountains, and conducted water from a great reservoir by means of an aqueduct that was syphoned under the Hudson River. This reservoir is fed by streams and springs that belong wholly to the Hudson Valley. The Delaware River for a short stretch forms part of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania. Then it meanders for a long distance to its outlet in Delaware Bay as separating New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But its headwaters are in Catskill Mountain district of New York, and it belongs wholly to that state until its farther shore line touches the soil of Pennsylvania, precisely as the upper Mississippi belongs wholly to Minnesota until (at a point some miles below St. Paul) it forms the boundary between that state and Wisconsin. Has New York the right to impound and divert for its own benefit a certain amount of the water in the Catskills, well within the heart of the state, that naturally flows into the Delaware rather than the Hudson? How completely does anybody own what he has? What principles are to be applied? How can conflicting rights be reconciled?

The Wisdom
of a Great
Tribunal

NEW JERSEY
denied that
New York
could law-

fully retain and divert to the metropolis the water from streams feeding the Delaware River, even though the tributary streams in question were wholly within the State of New York. The State of New Jersey brought an action in the Supreme Court at Washington to protect the Delaware River against the loss of any part of its usual average flow. The State of New York in supporting its claims asked to be allowed to divert a certain quantity. The Supreme Court appointed Mr. Burch of Memphis, Tennessee, as a disinterested expert to take testimony and make a report. Mr. Burch recommended that New York should be allowed at present to utilize somewhat more than two-thirds of the amount claimed as necessary. The report of the expert was commended by Justice Holmes as excellent and conclusive. It was accepted as satisfactory not only by the Supreme Court but by all parties in the case. The Supreme Court retains jurisdiction over the controversy, which may be reopened for further adjustments at any future time, in the light of practical

experience or in view of changing needs and demands. Many interesting points are dealt with in the report and the decision, and we have a noteworthy example of the value of our highest tribunal in applying equitable principles. Pennsylvania, also, may make claims.

Other
Complicated
Equity Cases

THERE HAS
A C C U M U-
LATED a vast
amount of

legal lore having to do with the uses of a general necessity like flowing water. In such cases as those of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers we find a series of problems, international, national, state and local. In the adjustment of rival Colorado River claims we have seven or eight states involved, as well as the Federal government, with Mexico also having interests and rights. When such questions arise between governments, the international phase is dealt with by diplomacy, usually resulting in a treaty under which joint commissions are formed to report upon the details of an equitable adjustment. When interstate questions arise, they are sometimes adjusted by direct agreements, while at other times, as in this case of the Delaware River, the Supreme Court applies equitable principles to the working out of a definite settlement. One of the most difficult and complicated cases ever brought before the Supreme Court related to the diversion of water from

the Great Lakes at Chicago to supply the drainage canal and connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. The Hon. Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice, was appointed by the Supreme Court to hear testimony and report upon this question in all its aspects. Canada was concerned, as were all the states interested in maintaining the normal level of the Great Lakes. The flow at Niagara for power purposes, and in the St. Lawrence for navigation, were involved in the issue. The case was adjusted on the broadest grounds of consideration for the rights and the welfare of all the claimants.

Burdens, Like
Benefits, Are
to Be Shared

THESE PARTICULAR SITUATIONS affecting large communities are so interesting in themselves that they appeal strongly to the general intelligence. But we have a further purpose in mentioning them in these comments. They illustrate the complications



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THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS A BOY HERO

Bryan Untiedt used his wits in a Colorado blizzard, and averted greater loss of life among school children trapped in a bus. The President here recognizes and pays honor to those same qualities in American youth that are encouraged and developed by the Boy Scout organization which Mr. Frank Presbrey describes in later pages of this magazine.

that are found in many fields of life and action under expanding social, economic, and political relationships. The rule of common sense and fair play—the principle of live and let live—simply has to be worked out in every situation to meet cases as they arise. During the drought conditions of last year, which became desperate in many localities, the distribution of dwindling local water sources jointly affected many neighboring farms, with possible differences of view more acute and vital by far than the dispute over relative rights in the Delaware River. But the same principles of common sense, fair play, and mutual consideration have to be made the starting point for every practical settlement in such matters. In the stupendous emergency of the crop failures of 1930 the United States Government made no gifts, but it provided a small relative sum for seed loans to be handled through existing credit agencies. Invaluable as was the help of the Red Cross, its operations over the whole period of relief did not amount to an expenditure of more than twenty-five dollars apiece for the families that were in distress. The states and localities helped in many ways, especially by furnishing remunerative work on roads and public projects. Millions of people living within the areas affected by the drought were in one way or another providing for less fortunate relatives, friends or neighbors. Thus the large burden became relatively easy because so many agencies helped to bear it, while a still greater part was borne by the unrecorded efforts of private individuals. Finally, the larger half of the whole load is to be accounted for by the capacity of people in trouble to get along somehow, and work their way through.

**Prescribing
for Ills of
Unemployment**

WHAT WE HAVE SAID of the drought emergency is, with many differences, true also of the still larger national problem of unemployment, resulting from a business depression that is now running into the third calendar year. Never before has a slackening of the mechanism of industry and commerce been so ably discussed, so studiously analyzed, and so variously prescribed for. Senator Wagner of New York assumed sponsorship for a bill that provided for putting the United States Government very extensively, and on a specific plan, into the business of running employment agencies. The President found defects in that measure, which made it appear his duty to send it back to Congress without his approval. Senator Wagner has continued to talk about it seriously and with deep feeling, on divers occasions since Congress adjourned on the 4th of March. His speeches indicate that while in his opinion he was leading us along the path that would provide many thousands with jobs and go far toward restoring prosperity, a man of far less knowledge and wisdom than himself—and seemingly of less devotion to the people—has deliberately blocked the road of escape. And so he has sternly though sadly hurled reproaches upon the name of President Hoover. Meanwhile, the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak, or the chairman of the President's remarkably capable Committee for Unemployment, Col. Woods, could readily explain the grounds upon which the President interposed his veto. Employment

agencies are useful, and they are functioning extensively under public and private auspices. The Departments at Washington are in close contact with economic conditions everywhere in the United States. The Administration is aware that there is no panacea for business depression, and that there will always be people out of work when the labor supply exceeds the demand. The most gratifying thing in the entire situation thus far has been the far-seeing intelligence with which leaders of industry and of organized labor alike have tried to bridge over the trough of depression, and to keep as many people as possible from getting deep into the mire of the dismal swamp of hard times. Corporation leaders undertook great spending and developing programs regardless of dividend policies, in order to keep men at work. The Federal government extended its program of improvements, with most of the states and cities acting upon like principles.

**Tax Methods
and the
Stock Market**

SEVERAL MILLION PEOPLE had been drawn into speculative investments, some of them in the grain, cotton and other commodity markets, but most of them rather in the low-priced, new stock issues of copper companies, oil companies, aviation companies, electric power and lighting companies, motion picture companies, investment trusts, transportation and communication companies, and industrial enterprises in immense variety. In an orgy of trading on margined accounts, prices were steadily rising because rising markets always stimulate buyers more than they tempt sellers. Uncle Sam made things worse by the heavy, penalizing tax upon capital gains, a thing unknown elsewhere in the world, which operates in periods of inflation to keep people from making a prompt and prudent change in the form of their investments. The government's war financing and subsequent tax programs had involved us in financial operations so extensive as to give the economic pendulum a wider swing. When people report losses, there are no gains for the government to tax.

**Laws That
Restrict
Business**

CONGRESS CANNOT economize on its own initiative, because it is composed of locality log-rollers. There is more or less so-called "pork barrel" in almost every appropriation measure that gets through the Houses. The economists of the country, instead of worrying themselves, through some sudden and ill-timed impulse, about a tariff which cannot be changed for more than three years, should forego the temptation to talk in general terms and give their attention specifically to our tax laws and our laws that restrict railroads and industries. Business is the victim of bad tax laws at Washington; and the farmer's worst affliction is the property tax system of his own State and locality. From this time on, the best way the government can help business is to stop interfering with it; and the best way to help employers and workers is to give them a chance to rely upon themselves and to work out their own problems. For no principle or policy has President Hoover stood more firmly than for that of self-help as the main economic reliance. When he first brought industrial leaders

into conference, it was not to have them advise the government how to scatter benefits everywhere, and make life one glad sweet song for everyone, but rather to encourage them to show the ability of industry to help itself and its workers out of their difficulties.

**The Ideals
of American
Industry**

WE HAVE PUBLISHED statements in different months from representative employers on their plans and methods. Mr. Myron Taylor has spoken regarding the labor system of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mr. Gerard Swope has described the ingenious methods by which the General Electric reduces unemployment to the lowest possible terms. Mr. Daniel Willard has expressed the spirit of the heads of our great railway corporations in relation to railway workers. Colonel Procter has explained plans for the benefit of employees in the great industry of which he is at the head. These leaders and hundreds of others are showing a spirit of social responsibility that is typical of the spirit that prevails among many business leaders of whom they are representative. We are publishing in this number an equally notable statement by Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It was prepared and delivered as an address before hundreds of leading newspaper publishers and editors assembled at the annual meeting of the Associated Press. Mr. Gifford has a vision and clear ideals. He states with strong conviction the aims of our political and industrial democracy. He holds himself a fellow-citizen and a fellow-worker. He would diffuse benefits and wealth, rather than concentrate them. He says that the course of events has "made it as clear as a summer sky that the atmosphere of the United States is as bad for the autocrat in industry as for the autocrat in politics."

**Mr. Gifford
on Economic
Democracy**

MR. GIFFORD PROCEEDS to express a thought that is so true of our American conditions at the present time that it ought to be repeated again, and printed at the head of the editorial pages of daily and weekly newspapers. It is as follows: "We are going to go forward out of this valley, as we have from others before, by the democratic road—by the thought and effort of thousands of intelligent, able people—by the wisdom of the many." A better or more timely discourse upon our predicaments and our way out of them has not been made in any quarter; and our readers will be appreciative of its reproduction in this number. We were all alike involved in this depression, says Mr. Gifford, and we may all of us, from flapper to Senator, claim it as our own. We will work out of it by helping ourselves, by opening our minds to such facts as we have brains enough to collect and interpret, and by pursuing the path that makes for well-distributed abundance and for freedom of opportunity. Mr. Gifford is president of the largest business corporation, and no person owns as much as one per cent. of it. The workers and the customers are encouraged to be the owners. Before very long, it may have at least a million shareholders. Our American plan is to make everybody a free, hopeful and

intelligent worker, with a high standard of living and some savings as an investor in the enterprises of the country or as a depositor.

**How Europe
Would Relieve
Bad Trade**

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, with several hundred delegates from foreign countries, assembled in Washington last month. Distinguished Europeans attended, and the gathering met under the presidency of Mr. George Theunis of Belgium, a well-known statesman and former Prime Minister. This Belgian leader, with many British, French, and other Europeans, came with somewhat evident purpose of appealing to our easily awakened sympathies. It was clear that they fully believed we could be shown that Europe is really hard up, and that this must, of course, be fundamentally the fault of the people of the United States. Europeans borrowed a great deal of money here, with the most explicit assurances that they were borrowing on a business basis, that they were fundamentally solvent, that they would pay the interest, and that in due time they would meet payments on the principal. These were, and still are, the richest countries in the world. But, unfortunately, since the days of conquest following the voyages of Columbus, Europe has been engaged in exploiting the rest of the world. That fact has engendered delusions that are hard to overcome. At the present time the Western Europeans are finding it financially burdensome to carry on empires and maintain stupendous armaments. They would like to secure at once a great deal more foreign trade; and as a mere matter of detail they would take it kindly if the tax-payers of the United States would relieve their own tax-payers of the burden of a part of their public indebtedness. So they sent good men to Washington to suggest that we "cancel" debts and reduce the tariff.

**Domestic Trade
Is Always
Best**

OUR OWN POLICIES, pursued more or less consistently over a long period, have brought the United States to a higher level of internal economic efficiency than is prevalent elsewhere. To put it in another way, the consuming power of our domestic markets is greater than that of any other country. It is also true that real wages, by which we mean the purchasing power of the worker's income, are much higher in the United States than in Europe. Until the war period intensified and also revolutionized world conditions, our ordinary commerce was domestic. We bought sugar in Cuba, tea in Asia, and coffee in Brazil, because we did not produce coffee or tea, and produced only a small part of our sugar. We over-stimulated our agriculture after 1914 in order to feed European countries that were indulging in war among themselves, at the expense of their peace-time activities. In like manner our industrial exports were abnormally expanded in volume and value, and drastic reaction was bound to follow. The International Chamber of Commerce naturally and properly puts emphasis upon what it calls "world trade." Europe suffers because world trade is slack; and the wiseacres say that this, chiefly, is what is the matter with the United States. But our case happens to be different.

**Mr. Hoover
Prescribes
for Europe**

EUROPEAN LEADERS came to tell us that if America would renounce ownership of the capital that it had loaned in foreign countries, and would open the American markets to European producers by lowering tariff rates, there would be a great resumption of long-distance exchange of commodities. Certainly this would benefit Europe—and therefore why not also benefit the United States? President Hoover opened the conference with a speech that was one of the briefest of his recent public statements; but also one of the most significant. He welcomed the visitors in the name of all of us. He admitted the existence of economic interdependence among nations. But also he put stress upon the relative self-sufficiency of our own internal economy. He proceeded at once to ascribe the general sag in trade and commerce to "the malign inheritances from the great war." Perhaps with some foreknowledge that the European leaders were here to tell us how we might help them, President Hoover turned the tables by volunteering to show them how they might help themselves. Let us quote a paragraph from his short speech: "The world expenditure on all arms is now nearly five billions of dollars yearly, an increase of about 70 per cent. over that previous to the great war. We stand today with nearly 5,500,000 men actively under arms and 20,000,000 more in reserves. These vast forces, greatly exceeding those of the pre-war period, still are to be demobilized, even though twelve years have passed since the Armistice was signed, because of fear and of the inability of nations to coöperate in mutual reductions."

**American
Policies
Re-stated**

MR. HOOVER PROCEEDED to remind the delegates of the agreements their countries had signed, to renounce war and settle controversies by other means. He told them that these heavy armaments were not only a financial burden but a menace to stability in all directions. It was reasonable to discuss any one of the numerous commercial and financial topics that were on the program; but disarmament, in the President's opinion, is the overshadowing necessity. He invited the business men of the world to focus their attention on this problem, and he gave the European statesmen and financiers to understand that their militaristic policies were an indirect but real cause of economic loss to us as well as to everyone else. The new president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Silas Strawn of Chicago, who is an eminent lawyer and an international authority in questions of finance and commerce, stated essential American policies with a clarity and a definiteness that were beyond successful disputation. Mr. Barnes, chairman of the board, hastened to revise an earlier statement by putting himself upon the same platform with Mr. Strawn as regards our immediate tariff policies. Secretary Mellon on behalf of the Administration explained that the debt question, so far as the United States is concerned, had been settled with advantage to the debtors, and that there was no thought of reopening it. Mr. Strawn believes that it will be time for American business to consider a scaling down of reparation and debt payments when Germany asks for a moratorium.

**Mr. Coolidge
on Debts and
Subsidies**

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE was at the head of our government during the period of foreign debt adjustment. What President Hoover in his official words of welcome to foreign delegates could not say in direct terms, Mr. Coolidge as a private citizen proceeded to say without any circumlocutions. He expresses himself day by day in utterances of rare pith and moment, each of them condensed to about two hundred words. On May 7 he dealt with the proposition that the debts of foreign governments to our government should be cancelled to increase trade. "Fundamentally this means," said Mr. Coolidge, "the most enormous subsidy to foreign commerce that was ever proposed." We are permitted to quote a little further from his copyrighted statement: "This has a strange sound in the vocabulary of those who advocate that trade should be free and unrestricted. We would be involved in subsidizing the trade of foreign people out of money collected from our own people. If this policy is to be adopted, if our taxpayers are to begin paying the taxes of foreign people supposedly in order to increase their power to trade with us, there is no reason to limit the process to those who happen to owe our government."

**Should Tariff
Rates Now Be
Revised?**

AS FOR THE TARIFF, it is absurd to discuss it in general terms. The tariff is at least a hundred different things, each of which must be discussed by itself if we are to proceed with the aid of even the faintest gleams of intelligence. The mistake of the Seventy-first Congress was in taking up a general revision. For a year and a half, trade was disturbed by tariff uncertainties. Not one in ten of the economists now signing a demand for immediate tariff revision is prepared at the present moment to point out the principal differences between the Hawley-Smoot measure and that which it superseded. Our pressing economic problem is to adjust conditions within the market areas that are under our own control. Far from its being true in an exclusive sense that the economic crisis of the world is due to isolation within areas under the control of particular governments, it could easily be shown that there is much more truth in the opposite contention. Australia today is as nearly flat as possible because it looks to markets half way round the world that it cannot control. Cuba is ruined because it is wholly subject to the vagaries of this vaunted "world trade." The most brilliant economic performance of our decade is that of Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York, working on behalf of suffering Cuba, to persuade the sugar-growing countries to draw in their horns, restrict production, and live more isolated lives. The fallacies of "world trade" are also responsible for the wheat situation.

**We Produce
Competent
Leadership**

WE HAVE ENDEAVORED to emphasize the factor of individual and local self-help in meeting adversities. Our ancestors developed the qualities of self-reliance and individual initiative upon which the American people have built up our great example of a democratic commonwealth. But our undertakings

have become so largely socialized and coöperative that we have to learn ways of carrying on collective enterprises, which in their nature have put restraints upon the individual. One has less control than formerly over his present job, and greater difficulty in adapting himself to a new one. Account must be made of these things by society as a whole; and the industrial democracy has to evolve for itself a type of leadership not only trained and competent, but with high sense of social and moral responsibility. Our business life, fortunately, is finding leaders of this type. But we have also to discover and sustain other types of leadership represented by men and women not engaged less directly in economic enterprises. Some of these are in the great sphere of religious and ethical life. Others are trained to lead the nation through research and administration in the progressive movement for physical and mental health and vigor. In the forefront as regards the present generation, are the leaders in the sphere of what we call education.

**Leaders in
New Fields of
Education**

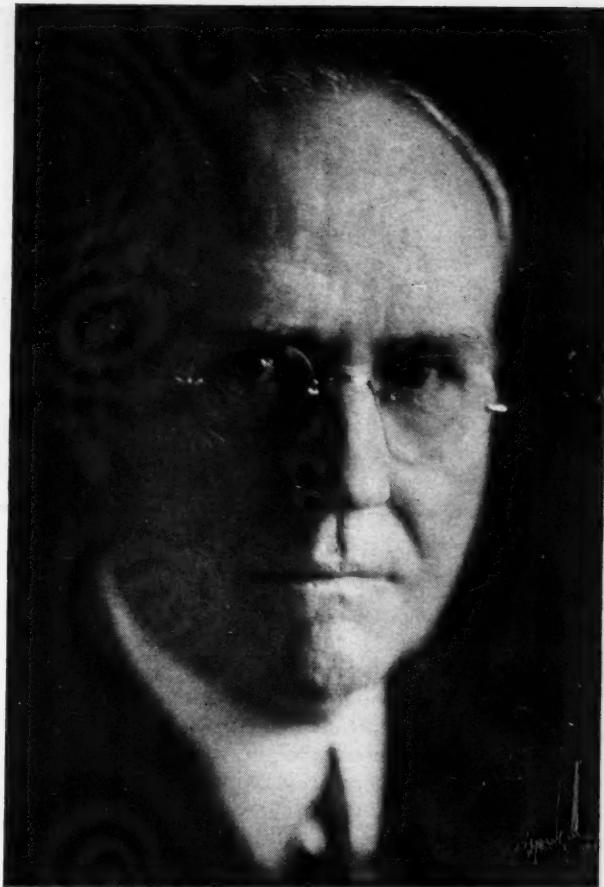
WHILE WE SUPPORT as our most costly public undertaking, the schools for the training of children and young people, we criticize their teaching and train-

ing methods somewhat anxiously. And then, to our relief, we find that they are steadily improving through the process of self-criticism under able educational leaders. We build, support, and endow colleges and universities, and worry ourselves about their failure to deal efficiently with the individual student. But from our bad dreams about these institutions we awake to learn encouraging things, and then we venture to go and visit them. We discover that they are aflame with enthusiasm. They have awakened to their opportunities for greater things than competitive sports. Last month we presented an account of the modest beginnings of a great undertaking at the Johns Hopkins University. This has to do with the actual working of our laws, and our system of administering justice. This month we are publishing a statement upon a still broader and bolder undertaking, that has been entered upon by the authorities of Yale University. Research in the physical sciences is not to be less diligently pursued. But there are now brought to our consciousness vast neglected fields for patient study in what they are calling at Yale the sphere of "Human Relationships."

**Dr. Angell
in the
Frontfront**

PRESIDENT ANGELL's personal leadership in this new undertaking exhibits to the country at large those qualifications of training and experience,

and above all, those endowments of mind and heart, that are so well known to those with whom he has been associated. The formal opening of the building that will house the work of the Institute for the study of humanity occurred on May 9. With Yale's magnificent new library, and the increase in many directions of the visible facilities of the University, there is also the will, the fixed purpose, and the mature power to make all this accumulation of resources serve the highest ends of our civilization. The new zeal for scholarship in America takes on emancipated forms of



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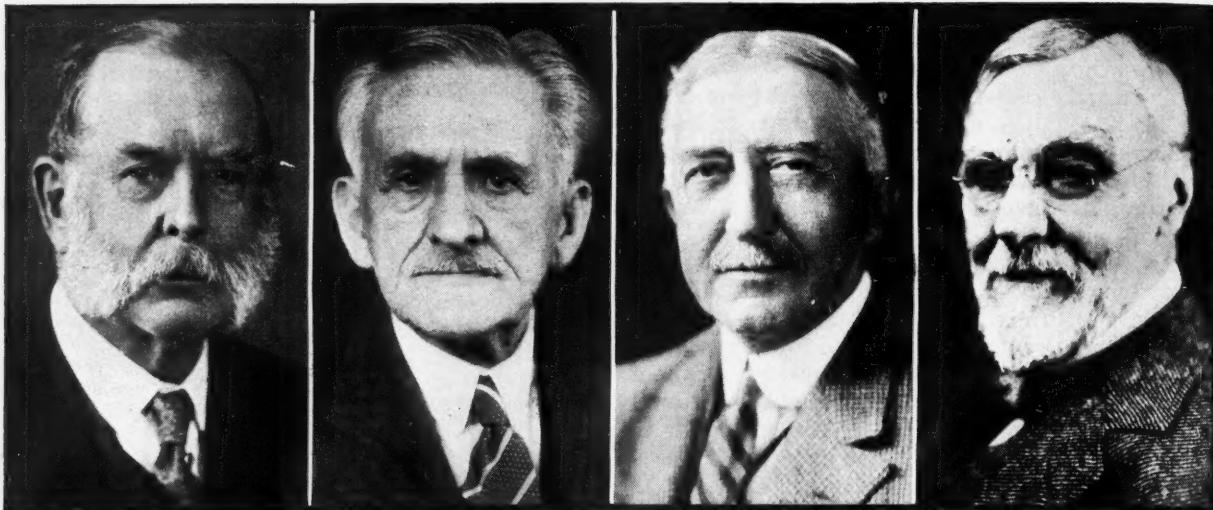
HON. SILAS H. STRAWN OF CHICAGO

Chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in the convention at Atlantic City, Mr. Strawn is a distinguished Chicago lawyer, a former president of the American Bar Association, active in banking and railroad affairs and chairman of the board of Montgomery, Ward & Co. He has represented the United States in international conferences on China.

activity. Leading reluctant adolescents by the nose is an abandoned tradition. From the smaller institutions, where laboratories and facilities are more limited, well disciplined and eager young men and women are welcomed in the larger universities for advanced work. Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, have become national centers for the advancement of knowledge. New York University, celebrating its centenary, helps nobly in the work of making education and culture the basic interest of the metropolis. At Chicago, where Dr. Angell was long a university dean and educational authority, there is research in many lines of inquiry that is known by scholars everywhere.

**A Brilliant
Southern
Educator**

IN THE SUDDEN DEATH of Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, the entire South has been reminded afresh of the significant movements with which that eminent leader was identified through a long career. In his youth, as a son of North Carolina, he worked untiringly with a little band of associates to build up the common-school system. For a time he served as president of the University of North Carolina; and later, as head of Tulane University at New Orleans, his eloquence inspired the



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GEORGE F. BAKER

Chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York, One of the country's foremost financiers.

ALBERT A. MICHELSON

Head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago, 1892-1929. Nobel Prize winner, 1907.

EDWIN A. ALDERMAN

President, University of Virginia since 1904. Former president, University of North Carolina and Tulane University.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST

President, Charity Organization Society of New York and Metropolitan Museum of Art. Public spirited citizen.

lower South. He became one of the founders and leaders of the old Southern Education Board, and a member of the group that later supported Mr. Rockefeller's great educational philanthropies through membership in the General Education Board. In early middle life he was brought to Charlottesville to lead the University of Virginia into its rightful place of influence and power in the Twentieth Century. He was one of a contemporary group of moral and spiritual leaders who have influenced the entire nation in its public as well as private relationships. When Nicholas Murray Butler long ago was inaugurated as president of Columbia, Alderman naturally came to New York as one of the orators of the occasion. When Woodrow Wilson died, it was to Alderman that the Senate of the United States turned, as the most fitting American orator to pronounce an impressive eulogy. He was on his way to the formal installation of his friend Dr. Chase as head of the University of Illinois, when seized by a fatal stroke.

Mr. Baker,
a Pillar
of Finance

CERTAIN MEN become so identified with organized interests that, as their years advance and their services continue, they come to be looked upon

as if they were public institutions. Two men of that stamp died in New York in the month of May. George F. Baker was best known as a financier. Robert W. de Forest, with diversified interests, was better known as a leader in the establishment of institutions for welfare and culture. Mr. Baker was a banker by profession, whose influence and authority grew with the growth of the economic structure of America. He showed rare business talent in his early youth; but the keynote of his success lay in those qualities of unwavering integrity and honor that made men trust in his sterling character even more than in his ability and his shrewdness. He was still an active business leader and head of a great bank, after he had entered upon the tenth decade of his life. His influence began while he was so young that he may justly be said to

have been contemporary with three generations of American bankers and business men. He was already recognized in the Civil War period as a helpful young financier. He was among the most trusted men in the great era of railroad building from the days of Jay Cooke to those of Hill and Harriman. And he had continued to be a rock of support for finance and industry following the last War. He had given many millions to education, but his greater service lay in the wise use of his power in our business development.

Mr. de Forest,
New York's
Civic Head

ROBERT W. DE FOREST was eight years younger than Mr. Baker. He was born in New York, of a family that had been locally distinguished and useful. He was not a politician, but he knew how to win political support for the higher objects of community life. Slowly but certainly, New York will remove unsanitary tenements and adopt model housing. Mr. de Forest will always be credited with having led in the movement for housing reform that he initiated forty years ago. Charities were disorganized, competing and overlapping. Everyone admits that Mr. de Forest was the most active and efficient citizen in the movement for organizing and systematizing New York City's voluntary charities. He was a lover of fine things, and he believed that nothing was too good for the people who lived in the city of his birth. For many years prior to his death he had served as president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and the growth of that institution was one of the foremost objects of his industrious career. He was deeply interested in the wise planning and embellishment of his own and other American cities, and stood at the front of the activities supported by the Russell Sage Foundation. The life of a great city is a baffling thing that almost defies analysis. We can understand it better when we remember that there are many voluntary forms of activity, developed by such men as Mr. de Forest, with which the politicians not only do not meddle, but even help to foster and support.

HISTORY in the MAKING

From April 12 to May 11, 1931

UNITED STATES

May

1.. FORMER Governor Alfred Smith dedicates the new Empire State Building in New York. Standing 1100 feet high, with 102 stories, it is the world's tallest structure.

REAR ADMIRAL T. C. Hart succeeds Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Hart is from Michigan, aged 53, a former submarine commander.

4.. PRESIDENT HOOVER, opening the sixth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington, urges the world's business men to compel armament reduction as an aid to economic progress. The President declares that \$5,000,000,000 is spent annually to maintain 5,500,000 active soldiers and 20,000,000 reservists.

KING PRAJADHIPOK and Queen Rambabarni of Siam, "benevolent despots" visiting in the New York metropolitan area, are received at City Hall by Mayor Walker and 10,000 enthusiastic spectators.

8.. THE PROHIBITION bureau announces the addition of 500 new dry agents by July 1. Of these, ninety will be stationed in New York, eighty in Chicago, and seventy in Philadelphia. The whole force will number 2,500.

9.. SECRETARY OF STATE Stimson, speaking over the radio, announces that henceforth the United States will not employ the Army or Navy to collect debts. He adds that by the fall of 1932, all marines will be withdrawn from Nicaragua.

REPUBLICAN SPAIN

April

12.. A SERIES of Spanish municipal elections, the first in eight years, go overwhelmingly republican.

14.. KING ALFONSO faced by the electoral verdict, vacates his throne and the royal family flees to France. A republic is set up under the presidency of Niceto Zamora, Liberal leader.

16.. CATALONIA and the Basque region form federal republics in affiliation with republican Spain. These provinces were particularly opposed to the monarchy. Mexico and Uruguay recognize the Spanish republic.

18.. REPUBLICAN Spain rescinds \$60,000,000 in credits, loaned to monarchial Spain by J. P. Morgan and French bankers. Says a cabinet member: "The Russians killed the Czar, but we will kill Alfonso's reputation."

22.. The United States recognizes the new Spanish republic, as do France and England. Ambassador Laughlin will remain in Madrid. Salvador de Madariaga, noted scholar, is appointed by the Spanish Republic as ambassador to Washington.

ABROAD

April

13.. R. WAKATSUKI succeeds Y. Hamaguchi as Japanese Premier. Wakatsuki, aged 64, headed the Japanese naval delegation at last year's London Conference.

16.. THE LABOR Ministry of Premier MacDonald is upheld by Parliament, 305-251, defeating a Tory motion of censure on the unemployment situation. Lloyd George and his Liberals support the Laborites.

THE AMERICAN warships *Memphis* and *Sacramento* are rushed to Nicaragua to check rioting and disorder. Eight American citizens have been killed by bandit irregulars. In June, it is announced, 700 marines will be withdrawn.

19.. THE HONDURAN government of President Colindres is attacked by revolutionists at Ceiba. Three American cruisers and an aircraft carrier are sent to protect citizens.

28.. THE SWEDISH tanker *Castor*, ablaze at sea 340 miles southeast of the Azores, is succored by the British freighter *Ousebridge*. Forty men are rescued.

30.. A MYSTERIOUS explosion wrecks the Brazilian naval chemical plant near Rio de Janeiro. Dead total 150, wounded 300. Widespread fires follow the blast.

May

1.. ONE MILLION Communists parade past the tomb of Lenin, in Moscow's May Day celebration. The revolutionary holiday causes rioting all over Europe.

4.. MUSTAPHA KEMAL is elected to his third four-year term as Turkish President by the Grand National Assembly.

THE CHINESE Nationalist Government announces that extra-territorial privileges and alien courts will be abolished on January 1, 1932. England, France, and the United States have hitherto retained these privileges for their citizens in China.

6.. PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE opens the French Colonial Exposition at Paris amid oriental splendor. The United States exhibits a model of Washington's Mt. Vernon home.

FOREIGN MINISTER Briand of France proposes a unification project to rival the new Austro-German trade pact. His plan urges tariff reductions on Austrian goods, preferential treatment of Danubian wheat, and co-operation in private industry between industrial and agricultural nations.

11.. ITALY, Austria, and Hungary promulgate a triple trade pact, providing for ample credit facilities and the transport of goods. As in the Austro-German pact, other nations are invited to join.

DIED

April

18.. DR. EDWARD ROBINSON, 72. Director of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art. Boston-born archeologist, and trustee of the American Academy in Rome.

22.. DR. JOHN GRANT COYLE, 62. Leading Catholic layman, born in Boston. Historian, physician, and author. Knighted by the Pope.

23.. GENERAL STEFAN HADJITCH, 63. World War leader and War Minister of Jugoslavia. Once appointed Premier. Said to have an iron hand and heart of gold.

24.. DR. GEORGE M. KOBER, 81. Leader in tuberculosis prevention for fifty years, and creator of the Kober Foundation. Born in Germany, he entered the American Hospital Corps in 1867.

26.. SIR EDWARD CLARKE, 90. Dean of the British bar, retired from practice in 1914. Ex-member of Parliament, he conducted the defense of Dr. Jameson, Boer War instigator, in 1896.

27.. COLONEL ROBERT EWING, 71. Publisher of four Louisiana newspapers, and Democratic National Committeeman. Former president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.

28.. MRS. EVA PERRY MOORE, 78. President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1908 till 1912. Vassar graduate of 1873, resident in St. Louis.

29.. MRS. WHITELAW REID, 73. Widow of a former Ambassador to England, philanthropist, owner of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Long active in Red Cross work.

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, 70. President of the University of Virginia for twenty-seven years. Ex-president of North Carolina and Tulane universities. Author, lifelong friend of Woodrow Wilson.

May

2.. GEORGE F. BAKER, 91. Dean of Wall Street bankers, chairman of New York's First National Bank. Starting at \$2 per week, he was said to have given \$50,000,000 to charities.

6.. ROBERT WEEKS DE FOREST, 83. Art patron, philanthropist, lawyer. President of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

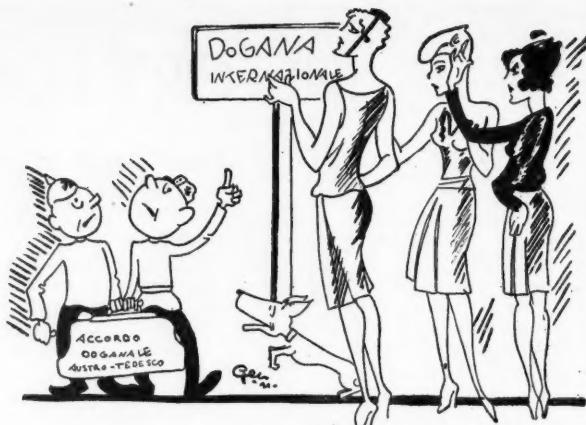
9.. DR. ALBERT A. MICHELSON, 78. Renowned physicist, who discovered the speed of light. Born in Prussian Poland, second American citizen to receive a Nobel Prize (1907).

10.. REV. DR. JAMES CAMERON MACKENZIE, 78. Organizer of the Lawrenceville (N.J.), Tome (Md.), and Mackenzie (N.Y.) schools. Born in Scotland, educated at Lafayette College.

11.. DR. GEORGE DANIEL OLDS, 77. President emeritus of Amherst College, also dean of the college.

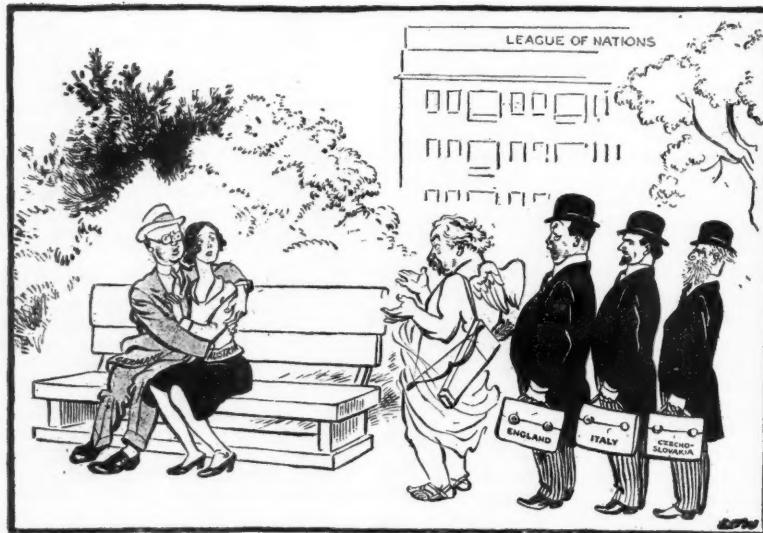
Cartoons of the Month

▼ Austro-German Economics ▼ The Spanish Republic



WHO GOES THERE?

Ex-Allies halt the united Austria and Germany.
From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



SPOONING VERBOTEN

"Cupid" Briand, French statesman and exponent of international harmony, is none the less shocked at the extreme harmoniousness of Germany and Austria, as exemplified in their free-trading economic pact. Backed rather feebly by England, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, "Cupid" indignantly denounces Austro-German affection.

From the *Evening Standard* (London)



WANTED: A CUSTOMER
Uncle Sam staggers along under the burden of overproduction. His situation evidently pleases the Italian artist.

From *Il 420* (Florence, Italy)



ECONOMIC EGG-HATCHING

Madame France is distressed to discover the perfect harmony of Austro-German customs coöperation.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)



LIKE TO LIKE

Note the strong family resemblance between Germany and Austria, says the sarcastic French cartoonist. Austro-German union meets with a determined French opposition.

From *Le Cri de Paris* (Paris)



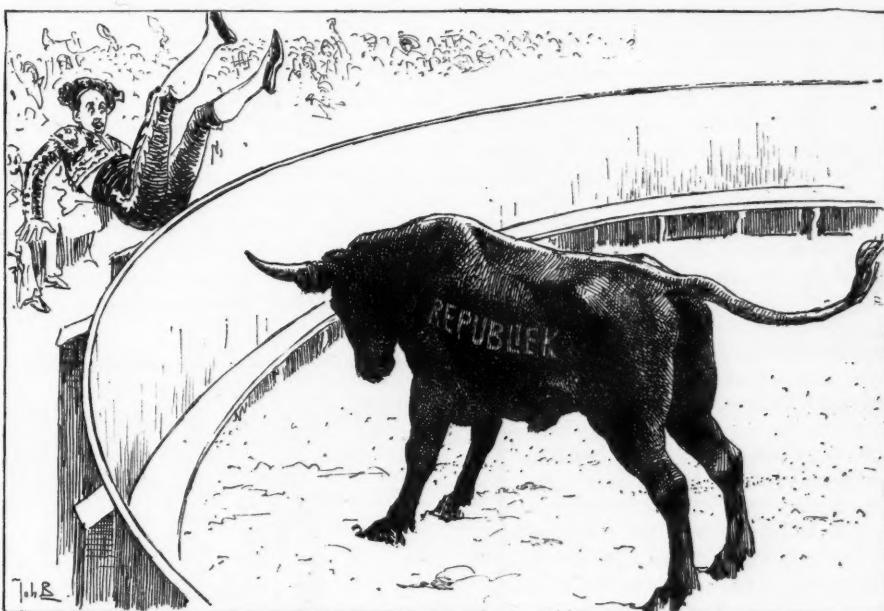
FICKLE SENORITA
Miss Spain goes off with the handsome republican, deserting her poor discarded Alfonso.

From the *Bulletin* (Glasgow, Scotland)



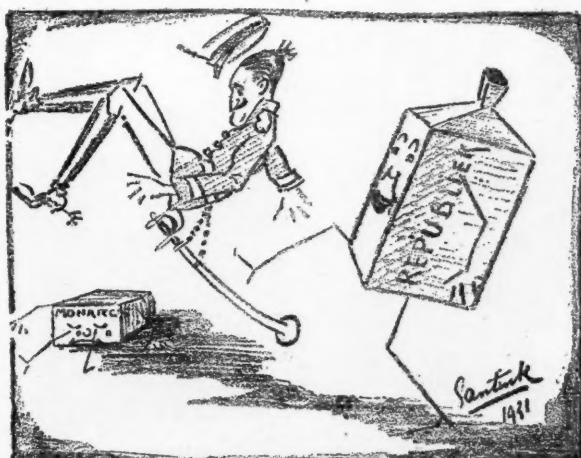
SPREADING HIS WINGS
The Spanish republic prepares to soar up triumphantly, despite the efforts of generals and courtiers to clip the wings of freedom. A sympathetic cartoon from Germany's leading Social-Democratic organ, which sponsors liberalism everywhere. German Social-Democracy overthrew its Kaiser in 1918.

From *Wahre Jakob* (Berlin)



OVER THE FENCE IS OUT
The Spanish bull, long goaded by the toreador, King Alfonso, scores a hundred per cent knockout to the joy of the many republican spectators.

From *De Groene Amsterdamer* (Amsterdam, Holland)



THE BALLOT BOX WINS
King Alfonso is expelled from Spain by the verdict of an election which went republican.

From *De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam, Holland)



YESTERDAY AND TODAY
Yesterday it was "Castles in Spain" for Alfonso. Today it is exile in France. What of tomorrow?

From the *Record* (Glasgow, Scotland)

The New Yale

By CHARLES SEYMOUR

Provost, Yale University

CEASELESS CHANGE in all education finds Yale University largely rebuilt in recent years. The new buildings are symbols of another change, more fundamental still.

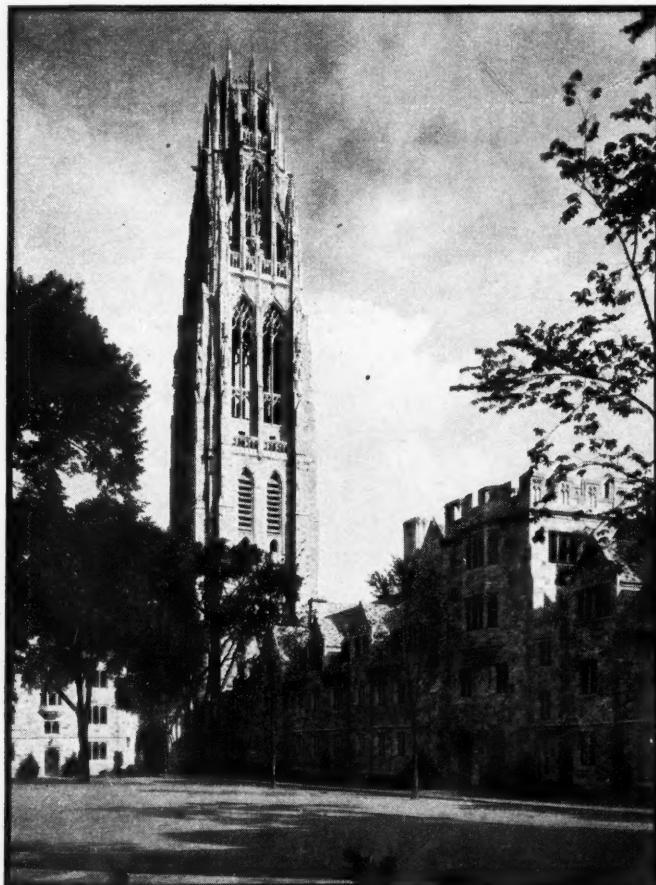
THE ALUMNUS returning to Yale today after an absence of two years is impressed inevitably and first of all by the tremendous change in the physical appearance of the university. This has resulted from a building program of such size that it involves the expenditure of some million dollars each month. Conventional regret that always stirs the heart of an alumnus at any change in his alma mater is lost in wonder at the number and size of the new buildings: the majestic Sterling Memorial Library, the new medical and hospital building, the Institute of Human Relations, the Law School quadrangle, the Graduate School quadrangle, the gigantic Payne Whitney gymnasium, and the new undergraduate quadrangles now being erected by the provisions of the gift of Mr. Edward S. Harkness for the undergraduate colleges.

What the alumnus may not realize and what the faculty of the university must never forget is that these buildings, magnificent in themselves are after all mere tools to serve the essential purpose of the university; the training of men in an intellectual and social sense. They are superb adjuncts, but merely adjuncts, to the process we call education. This, in its simplest terms, is the impact of a mature personality upon another personality less mature. "Amid the varied currents which have been flowing through our Yale life in recent years," writes President Angell in his last report, "none is more significant than that which has brought with it the rediscovery of personality as a basic and indispensable element in education."

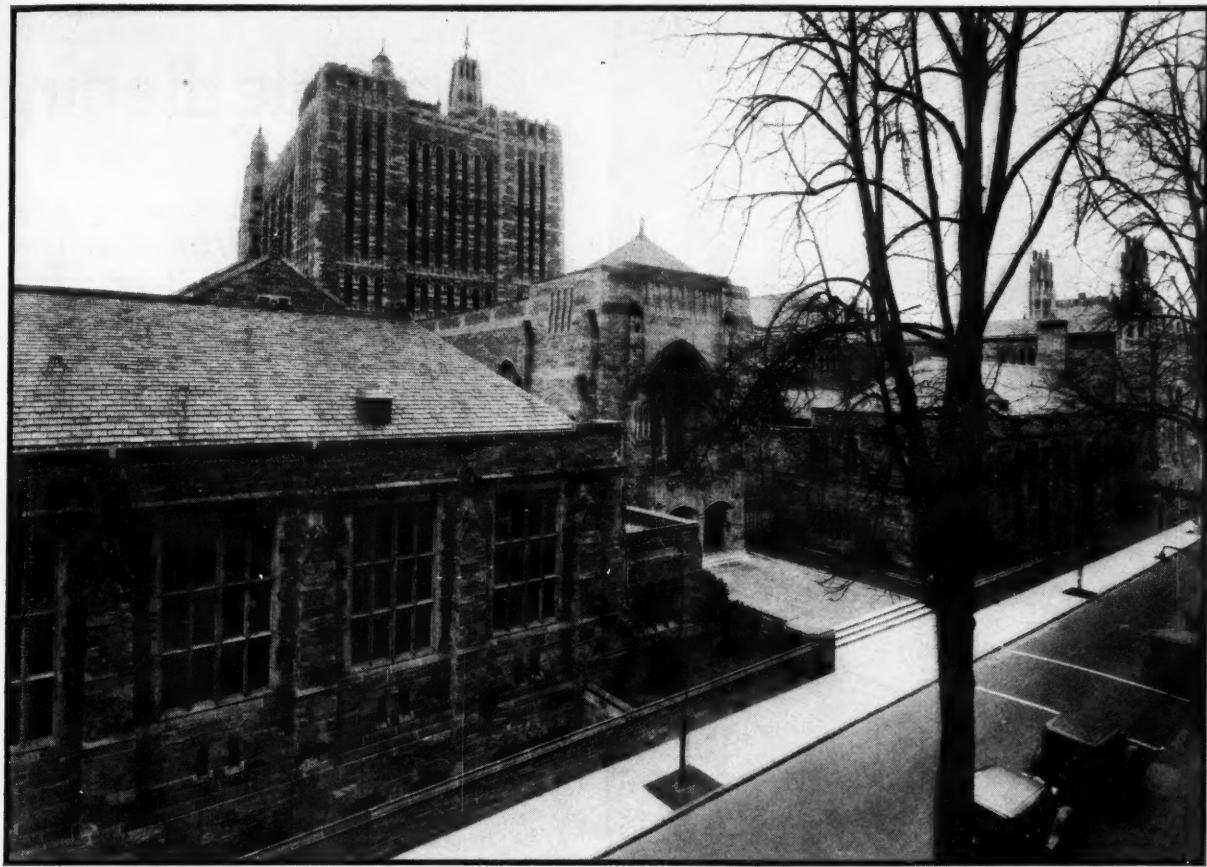
In the new Law and Graduate quadrangles, where the students will live and take their meals together, there will develop a social spirit often lacking in professional schools. Here they will be brought into close personal contact with members of the faculty, from whom they may learn more in a casual conversation in front of a fire than in a dozen lectures. The new gymnasium is not designed as training quarters for small squads of expert athletes, in order to draw huge crowds to a hippodrome performance, rather it is intended for an indoor playground where every member of the university, whether or not expert in games, may enjoy the recreational values of exercise and sport, which for us as for the ancient Athenians constitute an essential factor in the development of personality. The library, for all its architectural grandeur, is important only as it preserves and makes available the books that stimulate the stu-

dent to intellectual activity. As the librarian remarked, pointing to the building, "This is not the library; the library is inside."

The striking example of Yale's insistence upon the significance of personality in education is found in the plan for the new undergraduate quadrangles. In the early days of Yale, as of most American colleges, its life was that of a family. The president met the undergraduates in morning prayers; he and his small band of tutors knew and worked personally with each of them. On the social side the student was recognized for what he was, among a small circle of intimates; on the intellectual he had the personal stimulus of his instructor. With the development of the small college into a great modern university, innumerable educational advantages have appeared; superior



THE HARKNESS MEMORIAL TOWER
One of the new landmarks in a Yale that has been largely rebuilt.



THE LIBRARY

Sterling Memorial Library, in the heart of New Haven.
© Simonds Com'l Photo Co.



THE PRESIDENT

James Rowland Angell, former professor of psychology and dean of the University of Chicago, who has headed Yale since 1921.

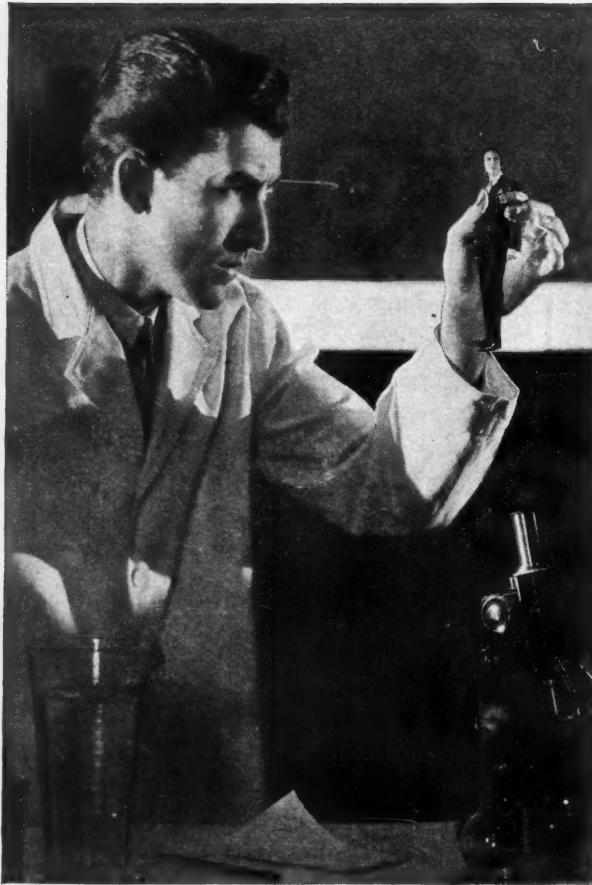
equipment, wealth of opportunity for study, access to museums, laboratories, art galleries. But classes have increased in size. Professors lecture to large groups. An undergraduate, unless he is to be lost among his fellows, must "do something," either upon the varsity athletic field or as editor of a college paper, or manager of some highly organized undergraduate industry.

The very size and complexity of the modern undergraduate organization threaten the personality of the individual, and that at the moment when by a selective process undergraduate standards, intellectual and social, have been raised to a level higher than ever before. The new college plan at Yale is the effort to re-create values that belonged to the old small college, at the same time that we capitalize the advantages of

the great university. By dividing the undergraduate body into groups of not more than two hundred each, and by providing certain material adjuncts, it is hoped that fairer opportunity can be given the personality of the individual.

Each group will live by itself in a quadrangle, will take its meals together in a dining hall that combines dignity with intimacy, will enjoy together a small library or reading-room as well as a commons room. At the head of each college will be a master, living in the quadrangle, assisted by a group of the faculty whose primary interest will be the intellectual welfare of the undergraduates in that college. Relieved of many of the conventional teaching functions they will be free to develop or permit to develop methods of personal guidance that may gradually take the place of the formal recitation. The plan is not a "system," least of all does it contemplate the creation of an "institution." It is designed to attract to the faculty personalities of scholarship and culture, who have too often been repelled from the academic life by the traditional rigidities of the old system; and to create for them an opportunity to bring their influence to bear upon the personalities of the undergraduates.

In like fashion the Institute of Human Relations is not an institution in the ordinary sense of the word. It is rather a place to which can be drawn those scholars interested in one or other of the aspects of human behavior susceptible of study from various angles; scholars interested in their subject, not from the point of view of specialized technique but because through its study they can contribute an explanation, or part of an explanation, of human personality. For if Yale is fortunate in having buildings which provide a working ground, its essential interest is in men.



Yale Begins

THE ONWARD MARCH of research is led by universities as well as by industries. Here is one university which is bringing doctor, psychologist, psychiatrist, sociologist, lawyer, minister, and engineer together in a new adventure in scientific investigation.

gether in quiet dignity, rose, and set his hat on his smooth white hair.

"Thank you," he said, and went his way.

That man was one of the army of the mentally sick. It is an army whose proportions are alarming. In New York state *no fewer than one in every twenty-two persons* becomes, at some time in his life, a patient in an institution for the mentally ill. And other states are presumably as bad, though since many of them lack statistics they do not know it.

Nor is insanity the only disturbing symptom of the extent of human maladjustment. In the words of President James Rowland Angell of Yale:

"At the close of the War, thoughtful persons who had had contact with the great problems of organization and administration which were involved in the prosecution of that titanic struggle, were naturally deeply impressed with the extraordinary physical and mechanical resources which had been disclosed as being at the disposal of mankind. But still more impressive to them was the obvious lack of any corresponding knowledge and command of the purely human resources. Despite the very best efforts of thousands of intelligent and devoted persons, the number of round pegs turning up in square holes was little short of appalling."

Consider the evidence supporting President Angell: In the smallest social unit, the family, divorce is increasing.

In the largest social unit, the nation, anarchy still characterizes exterior relations—a fact of which the War itself gave gruesome evidence.

Within this country the rates for suicide and homicide, like those for insanity and divorce, are always rising.

Crime becomes more widespread, law enforcement more difficult, and in cities the criminal has begun to set up an invisible supergovernment.

Though the nation is richer than ever before, some six million Americans, many of them willing, capable workers, can find no work.

From an unparalleled prosperity agriculture, commerce, and industry have fallen into a depression such as they had never known.

Curiously, all this has happened when man is making his greatest efforts to know himself. Through science he knows his health, his mind, his social institutions, and his control over natural resources—more accurately and in greater detail than in any previous generation. Why, then, is this growing store of knowledge not of more use?

TO THE OFFICE of the New York *World*, some years before its recent extinction, there came a Jew. He wanted to see the editor. As is customary on newspapers, the least of the reporters was sent out to see him. What did he want?

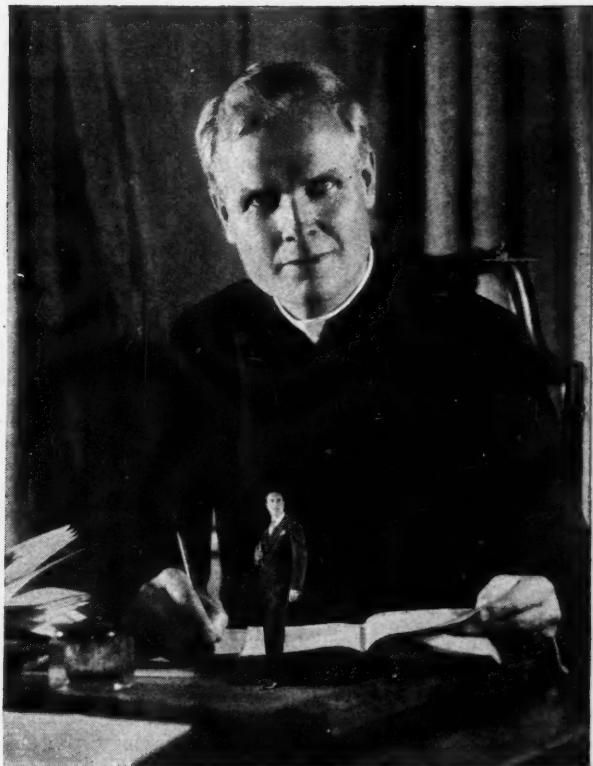
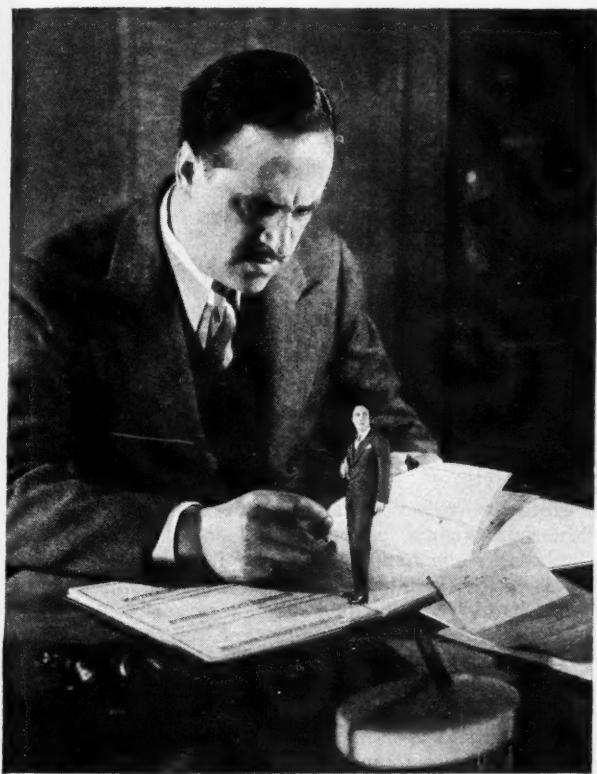
First of all, he wanted secrecy. Here in the hall someone might overhear. He persuaded the reporter to take him to an empty corner of the spacious city room, and there, having looked about to make sure no one could overhear, he told his tale. Someone, he knew not who, was persecuting him. His little business had been brought to the brink of failure. His two boys and his daughter, always models of the filial respect which generations of his race had taken for granted, had been turned against him. They mocked him, and laughed at his troubles. Even his wife showed a certain hardness. He could not rid his mind of a haunting terror, a fear that even his lifelong companion had been won away from his side.

At this point the reporter felt his own suspicions confirmed. He wanted to recommend a visit to an alienist, but suggested a rabbi instead.

"A rabbi?" was the discouraged answer. "The rabbi—he tells me to go to work, to take my family to my bosom—as if I wouldn't if I could—and that then all my troubles will disappear. No, the rabbi does not understand. That is why I came here. Tell me"—he looked about in fear and lowered his voice—"Cannot you help me? For years your paper has defended the defenseless, helped the poor, fought the evil. . . ." He stopped, reading his answer in the reporter's eyes. Again a haunted look came into his face. Then discouragement, and resignation. He drew himself to-

to Study Man

By HERBERT BRUCKER



It is the belief of Yale University that some part of the explanation lies in the paradox that the students of man do not study man. They study only parts of him. Their investigations are divided into specialties—government, economics, sociology, psychology, engineering, medicine, law, religion, and the rest. Each of these studies in turn is divided into further specialties. A doctor may pioneer far beyond the borders of present knowledge of arthritis, let us say. But the more time he gives to arthritis, the less he has for his patients as a whole. How can he delve into the heart, lungs, nervous system, digestion, brain, mind, spirit, family life, economic security, and the wear and tear of life generally? At the same time one or more of these factors may have a vital bearing on the patient's arthritis.

The whole thing demonstrates the underlying validity of the joking definition of a specialist as one who knows more and more about less and less. It is as though science had assembled all its investigators on one spot, and then sent them outward in an ever-widening circle. Each man traveled straight outward on his own path, learning more and more—but at the same time getting farther and farther from his fellows. The circle of knowledge widens, but the men pushing it outward have lost contact with one another.

These considerations have led to the formation at Yale of an Institute of Human Relations. The new In-

stitute building, one of a group not far from the center of New Haven, was used for the first time in the academic year now ending. Not until May 9 of this year was it formally dedicated.

Formation of the Institute was a natural evolution. It might have arisen in another university; indeed in the whole educational world one senses the same force that built the Institute. But partly because many of the necessary facilities already existed at Yale, and partly because a few individuals had the insight and energy to make a beginning, it is first being tried there.

Similarly, the stimulus might have come from any one of the many educational disciplines within the University. Actually, it arose in the medical school. It did so largely through the person of the Dean of the School of Medicine, Milton C. Winternitz. Slight, dark haired, and possessed of driving vitality, Dr. Winternitz came from Johns Hopkins fourteen years ago. Under his guidance the medical school has grown from a point where there was talk of abandoning it to one where, as Dr. William H. Welch has said, any list of the half-dozen leading medical schools of the country must include the one at Yale.

"Half a century ago," says Dr. Winternitz, "a physician knew pretty much all there was to know about medicine. Many of us remember the old family doctor. He knew all of us, our families, our financial condition, and our position in the community. He talked to us about fishing, asked about our son Billy, and seemed to carry away most of our troubles in his unsanitary little black bag. He knew little of medicine as we know it, but did a lot of good."

"Then, following Pasteur, the scientific study of medicine, initiated some time before, began to gain momentum. With the passing years medicine has been split into a score or more of specialties. Here at Yale, as elsewhere, we have felt the effects. We noticed too that with all this specialization, until recent years, there had been no study of the mind to parallel that of the

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various parts of the body. Mental disease was something that the medical student knew only through a few visits to an insane asylum. It was unpleasant, disturbing, something to which only a few doctors cared to devote their lives. Yet it became increasingly evident that bodily sickness had a direct connection with mental well-being, and the other way around."

The whole situation called for action. There already existed within the university, though scattered about the city, various divisions engaged in the study of human behavior from one point of view or another. Among these were the institute of psychology, the department of psychology, and the clinic of child development, as well as the School of Medicine and the New Haven Hospital. Brought together, these divisions would make possible a well-rounded study of individual behavior. They would aid in the application of knowledge and in training future physicians and psychologists. Accordingly a plan was drawn for an institute of human behavior, in order that an effective approach might be made to the study of man as a psycho-physical organism.

Meanwhile the School of Law had begun to think along related lines. Dean Robert M. Hutchins, since chosen president of the University of Chicago, believed that the study of law through an examination of legal precedent was inadequate. It was obvious, for example, that a diseased gland might send an otherwise normal boy into petty theft, and eventually into crime. Of what use was it, then, merely to study the laws against crime, and under them to shut the young delinquent in a reformatory? Moreover criminal law, like mental disease in medicine, was something tainted. Most lawyers did not want to touch it. Yet there if anywhere talent and honest effort are needed.

Dean Hutchins added a psychologist, an economist, and a sociologist to the staff of the law school. He began to discuss his ideas with Dean Winternitz. Soon it became apparent that it was not enough to study the individual, however thoroughly and co-operatively. Each human being exists as an integral part of several groups—his family, his community, his business or profession, and so on. Therefore the social science departments of the university were interested in the project. An enlarged plan called for the present Institute of Human Relations, incorporating also a new division of psychiatry. Its contacts reach out to the university as a whole, and to what is known as the Human Welfare Group. As at present organized, this group includes the following:

Institute of Human Relations
Yale School of Medicine

Yale School of Nursing
New Haven Hospital
New Haven Dispensary

Affiliated with these, through representation on the staff of the Institute are the

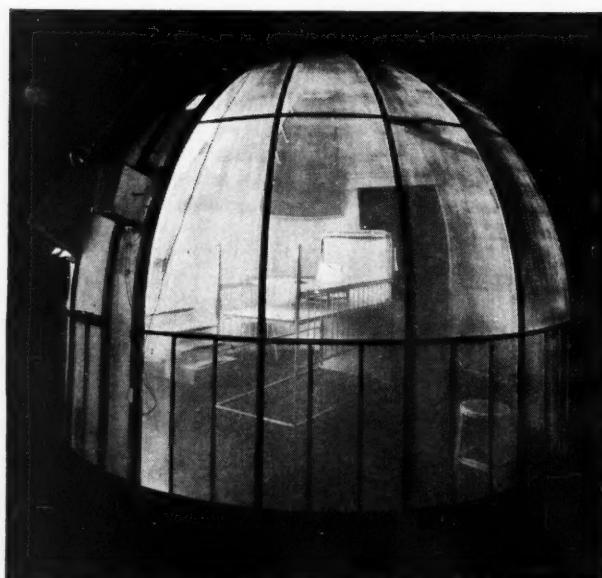
Graduate School of Yale University
Yale School of Law
Yale Divinity School

Division of Industrial Engineering of Yale

University departments of instruction in all branches of science dealing with human life in its mental, physical, and social aspects, and with comparative studies of other living organisms.

Here are represented, in Dean Winternitz's words, "the fundamental biological and sociological sciences, flanked on one hand by such applied fields of biology as medicine, public health, and nursing, and on the other hand by such applied fields of sociology as law, business, industry, engineering, and religion."

The nerve center of the whole is the Institute. Built to form a unit with the previously constructed School of Medicine, and across the street from the hospital and nursing school, it is in itself a conglomeration. At one end are private rooms, something like those of a hospital, but with sitting rooms and social halls to be more comfortable. Some of the rooms are for mental patients



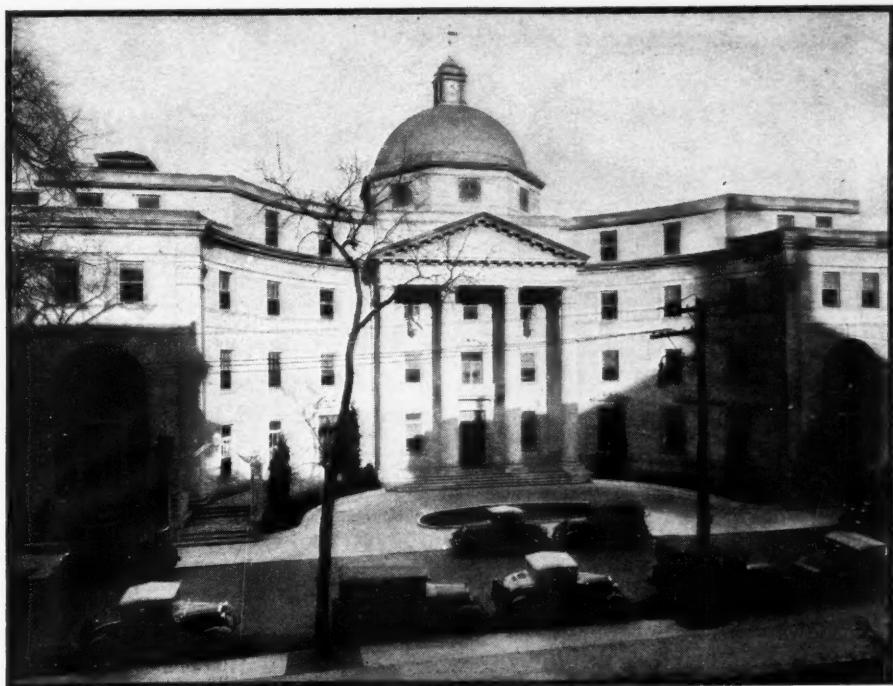
STUDYING THE NORMAL CHILD

Softly illuminated within, this photographic dome permits observers outside, unseen, to watch and photograph an infant in the crib.



YALE'S INSTITUTE

A single entrance leads to both the Institute of Human Relations (left) and the Sterling Hall of Medicine (right), emphasizing the Institute's principle of bringing all sciences together. Above, Dr. Milton C. Winternitz, prominent in establishing the Institute.



best not left at liberty, and others are for persons perfectly normal, or even supernormal, whom the institute might invite. For in the study of man it is not enough to study the abnormal. An Owen Young or a Calvin Coolidge would be as desirable an object of study as a paranoiac.

At the other end of the building is the clinic of child development. It is as unlike an institution as possible. The entrance hall looks like that of a private house, with pictures on its walls chosen because tests showed that children like them. Here specialists, unseen, may observe the children in the nursery school; and mothers who may need to learn something about methods of handling their offspring may also look on from behind screens, unobserved. In another place are facilities for recording by motion pictures, at monthly intervals, the reactions of infants to stimuli such as, for instance, simple playthings. This is part of an effort to determine normal patterns of infant behavior.

The rest of the building, which contains in all some 325 rooms, is given over to laboratories and offices where sociologists, psychologists, psychiatrists may plot their studies and carry on their research.

Scholars and investigators only have their place there. The Institute has no students exclusively its own, gives no degrees. No one can join its staff without first having some official connection with a department of the university, either as a student or teacher. Then he is admitted only because he wants to carry on his investigation within reach of the facilities of the Institute. He may work with specialists in other subjects, or he may work alone. The purpose is simply to bring together those whose separate work might benefit from contact with the work of others. Even to get them to make one another's acquaintance is something. After all, their studies, whether they happen to be on tuberculosis, technological unemployment, the federal courts, or what not, come together with human life as the focal point.

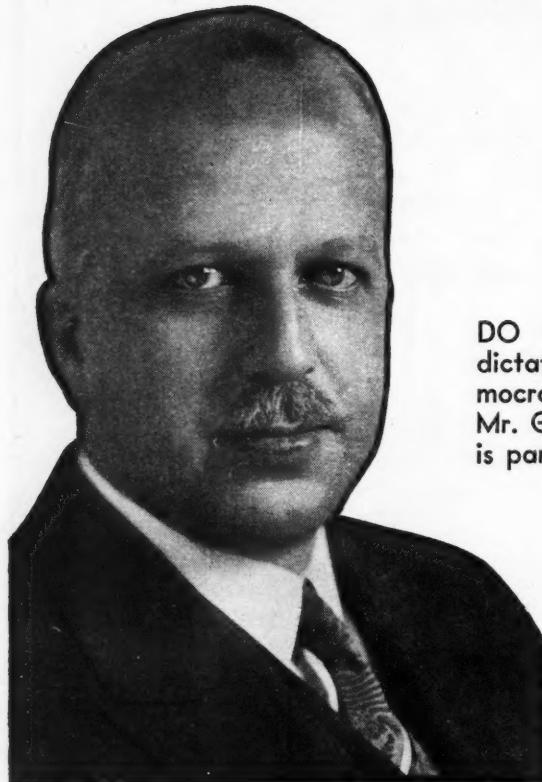
The outside world often says of the Institute and its related endeavors, "Well, your plan sounds fine. Now

show us what problems of human life you have solved." The time to do that will be in another ten or twenty years. For the present it is enough to note that among the human problems which the Institute is investigating co-operatively are mental disorders, delinquency in relation to family life, human relations in industry, unemployment, business failures, motor accidents, and immigrant adaptation.

Eventually, it is hoped, a continuous social, mental, and physical health record will be kept of virtually all families in New Haven (though field studies have been made as far away as New Jersey, Detroit, and Boston), a record that shall be the modern counterpart of that intimate knowledge of his patients which the old village doctor had. Then, when a little girl is brought to the hospital with rickets, it will be known whether she lives in a slum or not, what sort of job her father has, what her family history is, and so on to the last pertinent detail. The whole patient rather than a single ailment can be considered. And what use is there in curing a slum child of a disease that originated in poor living conditions, only to send her back to the slums? Only when experts in every field become aware of factors other than those with which they are equipped to deal will every field become articulated, as it should be, in a program for promoting human well-being.

The whole experiment is costly. Previously existing facilities like the School of Medicine and New Haven Hospital, together with new buildings, grants, and endowments, make a grand total of \$34,000,000 involved in the project. A large share of the funds coming in since the Institute idea took shape have been contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Education Board; but about \$9,000,000 is still required.

It is difficult to justify so large a sum unless there comes from it something new with which man may combat the mounting total of his ailments. Whether there will or not, no one yet knows. President Angell told the writer, "In its essence the thing is simply an application of common sense. But in its broader aspects the implications are boundless."



WALTER S. GIFFORD

I WANT TO REAFFIRM my faith in the continued progress of our country, in the common sense and ability of its people—in short, I want to reaffirm my faith in American democracy—political, social and economic, and to add that the experiences of this depression have done more to confirm this faith than the experiences of the boom that preceded it.

As our industrial development has proceeded we have added to political freedom and intellectual freedom, freedom from economic want as one of our objectives. The present American conception is a country in which every man has a vote, a chance to be educated, and an opportunity to make a decent living. I know that there are right now several million men and women who want to work but are unemployed in this country. I have spent a good part of the winter helping to raise money to provide work for the unemployed in this city. But as bitter a picture as that is, it does not change the fact that our industrial civilization has brought us within sight of a democracy of well-being, and has crystallized our intention to see it accomplished.

Before machines added to man's ability to produce, the cycles of depression were caused by underproduction. Years came when there was not enough to go round, when people died of cold, hunger, and disease in such numbers that the world accepted Malthus' theory. The condition of having people out of work in a country that has more of everything than it needs is, humanly speaking, a vast advance over having people without clothes, food, or shelter in a country that has not enough of the essentials to go round. Before the era of capitalistic industrial democracy there was no escape from the periodic calamities of underproduction except in those places where people could find virgin territories to exploit, and in those there was escape only for comparatively short periods.

DO WE NEED an economic dictator or can our business democracy find its own way ahead? Mr. Gifford's answer, here given, is part of an address before the Associated Press.

American democracy is founded on the participation of all the people in government, in the benefits of education, and in the well-being made possible by ample production.

True, none of these work perfectly. Some people do not vote, some

resist education, and some have through no fault of their own failed for the time being to find employment and well-being. But as imperfect as is our use of our democracy its essentials constitute the foundations on which the progress of the future will be built, and the very independence that comes from political liberty and the intelligence that comes from widespread education is complete assurance of continued improvement.

In this depression, some folk of intelligence but little faith have been calling for immediate remedies, for strong leaders to make everything all right at once for everybody, and if not for these, for some one to sacrifice on the altar of their discontent. As a matter of fact there are plenty of men in the United States who have the capacity to become the "strong leaders" of history. But to be such they must have power, autocratic or tyrannical power. Uneducated peoples that can not attend to their own affairs must have such leaders. Educated peoples do not need them and will not tolerate them. Forty years ago there may have been an idea that our people would like such leaders in industry, but the course of events since then has made it as clear as a summer sky that the atmosphere of the United States is as bad for the autocrat in industry as for the autocrat in politics.

In my opinion there is no use looking for any Napoleons to lead us on to economic Austerlitz—or to Waterloo.

We are going to go forward out of this valley as we have from others before by the democratic road—by the thought and efforts of thousands of intelligent able people—by the wisdom of the many.

I know that to the impatient, to those who want an overnight remedy, this is a discouraging prospect, for the democratic method does not work overnight, nor do the remedies it provides come in dramatic fashion wrapped and labeled for all to see and to admire. A dictator produces better headlines than a democracy, but in the rest of the story the advantage is the other way.

In a democracy programs are not fixed and orders are not given. The action of the nation is not limited by the knowledge and the objectives of a few, with the rest, like the light brigade, "not to reason why," but "to do and die." The result is that the initiative of the mass of the people is stimulated and their knowledge is not thrown away. The accumulated energy and

Way Out of Depression

By WALTER S. GIFFORD

President, American Telephone and Telegraph Company

knowledge of all the people gradually comes together through thousands of discussions until a line of conduct tested from all angles evolves. This has behind it the support and understanding of the people who will make it work, not as if it were a routine order but as a thing which is part and parcel of their own convictions.

And we have with us also those who want to return to the good old times. They are of the order of the Wufus birds. As you know, these interesting birds fly backwards to keep the wind out of their eyes and they are not interested in where they are going, but only in where they have been.

And then there are those who shout from the house-tops that if we do not take their particular medicine the bolsheviks will get us. These folk, unlike the Wufus birds, want to go somewhere. They want us to progress, but they want us to progress from terror rather than by conviction. These people are all wrong. The Wufus birds and alarmists are talking to the wrong people. The American people are not looking backward, they are not afraid, and no one can direct them by threats. Neither our ambitions nor our imaginations are dead and we intend to go much further forward from where we are now or even from where we were just before this depression. And we shall do it by our own particular methods.

ARE WE GETTING ANYWHERE? I think so.

In this depression the American people have decided that in so far as it is possible, the people least able to bear depression shall no longer bear practically the whole brunt of it. That is more important than anything most autocrats or most laws ever accomplish. By the democratic process we have concluded that the idea of the greatest mutual good for the greatest number is accepted as it has never been before and that it has come nearer working than ever heretofore.

We like to see wage scales maintained—we are committed to the theory of a high standard of living for all. That was not always so. That is the result of the vision of possibilities which capitalistic industrialism has opened to us. That is not only the general desire, but those in a position to do so have made unprecedented efforts to make that desire a reality. In no other cycle of this kind have wages ever been maintained as they have in this. It is true, all wage scales have not been maintained. It is likewise true that where the wage scales have stayed up in many places full time has not been maintained. Although the present scale of wages would be equivalent to a large increase if commodity prices and the cost of living should stay down, we ought, I believe, to make every effort to maintain the wage scale.

Moreover, the standards of social welfare work are now based upon a standard of living unheard of no farther back than the panic of 1893. As bad as unemployment has been this winter the problems it presented have been alleviated by social welfare agencies

and governmental agencies in a way that has kept distress far above the starvation level that used to obtain. And this could not have been done without the margins of prosperity accumulated under our industrial system. I do not say that we have accomplished a good result, for my hope of the future is as high as yours and I do not believe that the word "good" can be associated with the present unemployment situation. But I do want to say that it is both in objective and accomplishment better than the past; and further, that our social point of view and industrial ability has in it the elements to continue to improve, not only in alleviating distress when it comes but in mitigating its severity and frequency of occurrence.

Out of the money panic of 1907 we learned enough to organize our finances better. Out of this we will learn likewise, but the processes of prevention can not start until the period of distress is over. The study of sickness leads to the prevention of disease, but while the patient is sick it is the doctor's first job to get him well with the best knowledge then available. From that experience comes the hope of better curative knowledge for the future, and the spur to preventive measures.

I have tried to make clear my belief in a few simple propositions:

- 1—That the path of progress is an evolution from our present situation;
- 2—That the democratic method followed in America not only provides abler and more effective though less spectacular leadership than any other, but also far more ability for attainment amongst the public generally; and
- 3—That democracy provides a far higher economic, social and spiritual objective than any other form of society.

I believe in the common sense and ability of the American people and I have, therefore, no fears of the present or the future. The immediate present, the statisticians of the telephone company tell me, shows signs of improvement. How fast that improvement will be measured in weeks or months I don't know. But in the telephone company we have every confidence in the future—not only confidence, but the keenest interest in the possibilities ahead of us.

Industrial democracy has given this generation the tools to accomplish great things for humanity. We are living in a time of great opportunity, of stimulating appeal to the imagination. The mastery of depression is one of the challenges ahead of us. Let us continue to attack it. Every day in the papers we read of some action taken, of this plan or that program, for the press is the medium for the interchange of ideas. Every week, at least, someone comes forward with a program and the desire to start an association to further it.

This process is going on with thousands and thousands of people in every part of this country. Out of it we shall get an answer—we shall get plans for progress.



America's Boy Scouts

By FRANK PRESBREY

TWENTY-ONE years ago the Boy Scout movement in the United States was begun. Today the organization numbers 646,428 boys, and former Scouts are beginning to take responsible posts in the nation.

THIS YEAR one of the largest organized associations in the United States, and the most important movement for boyhood and coming citizenship in the nation, is observing the twenty-first anniversary of its founding. This is the Boy Scouts of America. Twenty-one years is a short time relatively in the life of an organization. It is a long time, however, in the life of an individual. Those boys who became Scouts twenty-one years ago are now mature citizens sharing the responsibility of their various communities by participating in civic affairs. Many who were once Scouts have attained positions of importance both in their own local communities and in the nation.

The Boy Scouts of America is one of only three organizations chartered by the United States Government: The American Red Cross, the American Legion, and the Boy Scouts of America. From its very beginning twenty-one years ago the President of the United States has also been honorary President of the Boy Scouts. President Taft was the first, and every succeeding President not only has accepted this position but has shown intense interest in the movement and has earnestly promoted its activities.

President Hoover offers an outstanding example of this sort of coöperation. Together with practically all the members of the Cabinet he attended the twentieth anniversary of the birth of the organization—a dinner conference held in Washington. During the course of

his address President Hoover said:

"We are sure ourselves that the cure of illiteracy and the fundamentals of education are the three R's—readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic. To this we must add one more R, and that is 'responsibility.' . . . The Republic rests on the willingness of everyone in it to bear his part of the duties and obligations of citizenship. It is as important as the ability to read and write. . . . I know of no agency that can be more

powerful in support of this purpose than the Scout movement. If we look over the Republic today we find many failures in citizenship, many betrayals of those who have been selected to leadership. I cannot conceive that these failures would take place if every citizen who went to the polls was a good Scout and every official who was elected had ever been a real Boy Scout. I give you a powerful statistic: There are about 1,000,000 Boy Scouts in the United States. There is raw material for 10,000,000 more."

The general public is entirely too likely to give an easy endorsement to Scouting as purely a recreational movement. The average man thinks of it as a game that takes boys into the open and gives them a number of pleasant activities with amusement as their chief aim. Were the Scout movement merely recreational it would not now be the force that it is in our American life.

In scouting work there is a field of some ninety-six activities, covering hobbies, sports, trades, and professions, with a strong appeal to boys that gives them a real opportunity for pre-vocational guidance. As instructors and counselors in the subject in which they are best qualified, thousands of worthwhile citizens find that opportunity for service and character development that I believe every normal man and boy craves. This program covers a wide field of interest in every-day subjects, as well as in such activities as architecture, electricity, journalism, aircraft, and woodcraft.

Through this plan the Scout is given an opportunity to discover for himself the field of work which he can do best and with the most happiness to himself. Scout leaders believe that our modern educational system is seriously at fault, in that too little opportunity is given to a boy from twelve to eighteen years of age to find out what he can do, and too little training is given to qualify him to earn a living. A survey in New York City a few years ago showed that 100,000 boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen averaged three positions a year. One boy held thirty-four different positions in two years. This was probably not his fault, but that of an educational system that had not helped him discover the job he could do best.

A DEMOCRACY is dependent upon its citizens. America is strong or weak, our future as a democracy is bright or dim, in proportion to the average intelligence of information, character, and all-around development of the men and women who make the nation. This is, of course, merely axiomatic. We all know and recognize the fact when we stop to think it over, which of course, we rarely do. The book learning which our schools give alone is not enough. They provide factual information but do not necessarily develop character.

It is just because of this that every feature of the Boy Scout program—camping, nature study, vocational guidance, and all the other activities—is specifically designed to promote manly characteristics, self-help, and loyalty to the country. This is why Scouting has received emphatic endorsement from thoughtful American citizens. There is unquestioned evidence that a boy's experience as a Scout forms desirable habits of conduct and moral fibre that insure a better prepared citizen, a man of character, trained for the responsibili-

ties of citizenship. Outdoor activities of Scouting are specifically designed to develop resourcefulness, self-reliance, and initiative.

A boy may become a Scout when he is twelve years of age. He joins the organization as a Tenderfoot. During his tenderfoot period he is required to learn as a boy is in high school, certain practical things which every boy ought to know how to do. If he meets in a satisfactory way certain requirements, he then becomes a Second Class Scout and his education progresses in all lines of practical knowledge. After he has met additional requirements, he becomes a First Class Scout, and may ultimately become an Eagle Scout. As an Eagle Scout he has not only acquitted himself with credit to himself and his troop, but he has gained a wide knowledge of practical things not taught in the curriculum of any school. To enumerate these things would take too much space, but a few will suffice.

These cover first-aid treatment in even severe accidents; the successful artificial respiration to revive a person unconscious from drowning, smoke, gas, or electrical contact; treating poisonous snake and dog bites; knowing the difference between heat exhaustion and sun-stroke, and properly treating it; stopping arterial bleeding; knowing the difference between a simple and compound fracture and treating it with the proper splints; identifying every variety of bird, particularly the ten birds useful in protecting trees from insects; starting a fire with a bow or drill flint and steel without matches; undressing in deep water—shoes,

THE LAST TIME THE WORLD'S SCOUTS MET

Scenes from the World Jamboree held in England in 1929. The next one will be in August of this year, in Vienna, Austria. Below are Danish Scouts at the English meeting, and at right is the American delegation (left to right): George W. Olmsted, James E. West, Howard F. Gillette, Mortimer L. Schiff, Frank Presbrey, Daniel Carter Beard, Barrett G. Rich.



stockings and all; swimming a distance of 100 yards carrying a person of his own weight; and knowing how to break a strangle hold in the water. Any Eagle Scout can do these things, and many more.

The record of the organization shows that there have been 241 Honor Medals issued to Scouts for saving human life at the risk of their own. Boyhood is a wonderful and beautiful period when human imagination is the strongest, ideals the highest, and ambitions the most splendid. This is strikingly revealed in these life saving records that chronicle the greatest devotion that one human being can have for another. Bear in mind that these deeds of heroism were performed by young boys, mere lads in their teens. In addition to the Honor Medals for life saving nearly 2000 awards have been made to Scouts for proven deeds of heroism.

The love and lore of out-of-door life exist in boys and men alike. Camping, building fires and living in the open, tramping through the woods, learning the ways of birds and animals, all provide excellent opportunities for all-around development. They also give about the best sort of entertainment there is. The clear, keen eye of the woodsman, the independence and integrity and resourcefulness of the men who live in the open are noted. And the boys take to this sort of sport and training as ducks to water. This is why the recreational summer work of the Scouts has resulted in the development of many Scout camps throughout the country. The National Council reports that approximately 400,000 boys spent a portion of the summer in camp last year under thoroughly experienced adult leadership.

The idol of the Boy Scouts is Uncle Dan Beard, beloved everywhere because of his activity in the Scout movement, emphasizing to boys the love of nature and the importance of being able to care for themselves and those with them under all conditions and circumstances. Among the most notable Scouts who have demonstrated this ability is Paul Siple, who was selected to accompany Admiral Byrd on his famous trip to the South Pole and the three Scouts, Douglas Oliver, David Martin, and Richard Douglas, who accompanied Martin Johnson three years ago on one of his most arduous hunting trips to the heart of Africa. Both Admiral Byrd and Martin Johnson were enthusiastic over the conduct and actions of these Scouts, and praised the training they had secured in the Scout movement.

A N IMPORTANT FACTOR in the program is the nation-wide privilege and opportunity Scouts are given in participating in civic affairs. Many communities count on the Boy Scout troops as efficient aids not only in such things as school fire drills, flag raising, and supervision of playground activities, but in times of stress municipal police and fire departments have gladly availed themselves of the coöperation of these alert, ambitious, well-trained Scouts. The forestry bureaus, fish and game associations, the Red Cross, all include the services of Boy Scouts in emergencies. This is not merely because Scouts have been trained in first aid, but because the Scout program has developed as

nothing else has the quality of character that makes for dependability under all circumstances.

This has been shown scores of times, as for instance when tornadoes have wrecked towns, in great fires which have destroyed sections, and more lately in the portions of the country suffering from drought. Scouts under the direction of Red Cross leaders, local sheriffs and police departments have been used as patrols and workers, and have earned unstinted praise in every instance for their fidelity, honesty, alertness, and judgment.

Scouting gives the boys a vision of their relationship to organized society, and that is a state of mind which ensures that they will be participating citizens of the kind who will be strengthened by their principles.

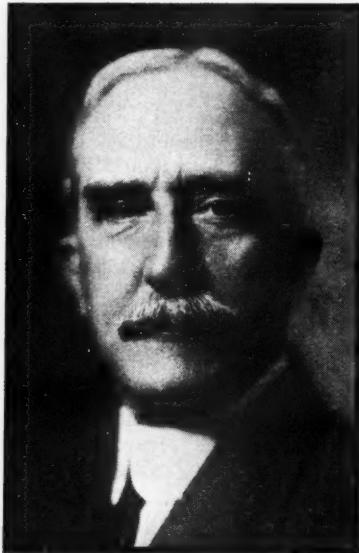
The Boy Scout program affords boys the opportunity to come under the direct influence of men of character. No fewer than 212,165 men are gladly giving their time and energy to the service of boyhood through Scouting. These men represent a high grade cross section of American life, and offer the answer to a real problem that affects boys—especially the boys of teen age—throughout the country. Police Commissioner Mulrooney of New York City stated recently that the majority of criminals in New York were fifteen and sixteen years of age. This is because these boys have been wantonly neglected during the impressionable years of their lives by an indifferent public. The boy who during his adolescence has the friend-

ship and personal interest of the right sort of leader is a boy who will not make a criminal record when he grows up.

An exhaustive nation-wide survey, with a view of showing the effectiveness of Scouting in reducing juvenile delinquency, is nearing completion. When the result of this survey is given to the public, preliminary estimates show, it will demonstrate that wherever Boy Scout work has been effectively in force the percentage of juvenile delinquency has been materially reduced, and that only a negligible percentage of boys who have been Scouts for two years or more have been arrested for even minor offences. This proves that a boy cannot be a good Scout and a lawbreaker.

Every boy is a hero-worshiper, and whether his hero is a gang-leader or a clean-cut American citizen has a dominating effect upon his maturer years. It is a gratifying and promising feature of the Boy Scout movement that it is drawing to itself a leadership among the outstanding men of the country, the younger men acting as Scoutmasters and leaders, and the older men serving as members of the local Scout councils in their respective communities.

There are at present 646,428 Scouts in the United States registered at the National Headquarters of the organization. There are 29,222 Scoutmasters responsible for the direct leadership of these Scouts. They are all volunteers without remuneration except the satisfaction of passing along their ideals of manhood and citizenship. There are 617 local Scout councils, non-sectarian, whose membership includes leaders of thought and activity in their respective communities. In addition to these is a large number of men of national



FRANK PRESBREY

The author, a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America.

reputation serving on the educational and various committees, making a grand total of 212,165 men, representing the best thought and character in the entire country, assisting in the guidance and leadership of the Boy Scouts of America. The extent, value, and influence of that leadership are beginning to be evident.

A survey of football captains of the large universities shows that fifty-eight per cent. were former Scouts. Eight of the eleven men picked by Grantland Rice for his first All-American Team were former Scouts. Sixty-nine per cent. of Rhodes Scholars in the election for 1930 were former Scouts. In the Edison Scholarship contest that attracted nationwide attention last summer 30 of the 40 finalists (winners of their state competitions) were Scouts. Of the ten boys who topped the list in the final awards eight were Scouts. Every one of the first six place winners was a Scout. Looking ahead to the time when these Scouts of today and the Scouts of yesterday will in full maturity take their places in our national affairs, we can see a future strengthened and safeguarded through the advent of Scouting.

The first president of the Boy Scouts of America was Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, D. C. He was president from the beginning of the movement in the United States until 1925. To his administration is due much of the success of the movement, because it was he who guided the organization into the open sea of success through all the shoal waters of its earlier years.

Mr. Livingstone was succeeded by James J. Storrow of Boston, who served only nine months prior to his untimely death. He was succeeded by vice-president Milton A. McRae, who filled the office until the annual meeting in May, 1926, when Walter W. Head of Chicago, nationally known as a banker of the highest standing, was elected president. He has given the organization a thorough business administration, and has inspired the confidence of the leading men of the nation through his untiring efforts and his marked ability. He retires from the organization after five years of arduous work with the love, confidence, and esteem of everybody associated with the movement.

JUST AS the REVIEW OF REVIEWS goes to press Mr. Head is being succeeded by Mortimer L. Schiff of New York. Mr. Schiff has been associated with the Boy Scout movement since it was started in the United States. For years he has been vice-president of the organization, international commissioner, and chairman of the field work committee. He is personally known and respected in both Europe and America as a banker and a man of the highest social and business ideals and standards. No one man in the organization has done more for Scouting throughout the world than Mortimer L. Schiff.

The National Scout movement has been fortunate in having secured almost at its beginning the services of Dr. James E. West, its chief scout executive. He was a successful young Washington attorney who had already attained prominence through his promotion of children's playgrounds and juvenile courts in the Capital, as well as through his connection with the calling

of the first Child Welfare Conference by President Roosevelt. There is probably no man as well known in connection with the Boy Scout movement as Dr. West, who has given practically his entire mature life to the service of the boyhood of the nation.

The Boy Scout movement is not limited to the United States and England but is organized in seventy-three different nations and colonies. The world movement is under the general direction of the international committee, which is composed of ten members—two representing the British Empire, two America, and the other six representing various countries of Europe. Its members convene once in two years, the meeting in 1929 being coincident with the World Jamboree at Birkenhead, England. The meeting in 1931 is to be held in August in Vienna, Austria. To these meetings the nations of the world send accredited delegates who have full opportunity to speak on any subject on the agenda, but the international committee has full power to make the ultimate decisions.

The personnel of the international committee is: Major W. De Bonstetten, Switzerland; Rev. Pere J. Jacobs, Belgium; Major Ebbe Liberath, Sweden; Count H. Marty, France; Lord Baden-Powell and Sir Alfred Pickford, England; Mortimer L. Schiff and Frank Presbrey, United States; Dr. A. B. Svojsik, Czechoslovakia; and Count P. Teleki, Hungary.

England had two years' start of America in formal organization of the Boy Scout movement, and the twenty-first anniversary of the Scouts was celebrated in England at the World Jamboree at Birkenhead in August, 1929. The United States was represented by 1,257 Scouts and Scouters selected from all sections of the country. There were altogether at the Jamboree over 54,000 Scouts, who came from seventy-three different nations and colonies in which the Scouts are organized.

This was the greatest gathering of Scouts the world has ever seen. It was officially opened by the Duke of Connaught; and his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was in attendance in the camp for two days. The Jamboree was also attended by General Dawes, the American Ambassador to England, and many distinguished men of various nations. It was a great tribute to Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden-Powell on whom his Majesty, the King, conferred the dignity of a baron. Sir Robert became at the close of the Jamboree Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell because of his services to the boyhood of the world.

The Jamboree was, as Lord Baden-Powell termed it in his speech at its closing, "a great movement for the peace of the world." Facing the more than 50,000 Scouts at the final gathering, he continued: "From all corners of the earth you have journeyed to this great gathering of world fellowship and brotherhood. Today I send you from Arrowe Park to all the world, bearing my symbol of peace and fellowship, each one of you my ambassadors bearing my message of love and friendship on the wings of sacrifice and service to the ends of the earth. Today I send you back to your homelands across the seas as my ambassadors of peace among the nations of the world."



MORTIMER L. SCHIFF
New President of the Boy Scouts of America, long active in the movement.

A Glimpse into the Future

BEHIND THE SCENES research engineers are perfecting the machine age of tomorrow. This article continues a series on industry's quest for scientific knowledge.

WE WENT TO East Pittsburgh to see Westinghouse Electric at close range. Ever since the magazine began this series of articles the suggestion has been reiterative and insistent—within our offices as well as outside—that Westinghouse belongs in the forefront of the first group. It is a major business enterprise which affects the daily life of millions of persons who need never have heard of its existence, promoting their comfort, their safety, and their health. It looks forward rather than backward, setting up research laboratories where the discoveries of an obscure scientist have greater weight than all previous experience and standard practice.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has a long and notable record in engineering achievement. It pioneered the alternating current system, which makes possible the long distance transmission of electric energy. It installed the first generators used to turn water power into electricity; this was at Niagara Falls, in 1893. It produced the first practical American turbine generators used for making electricity with steam power. It developed the type of motor and current-supply apparatus used by electric railways, and the pioneer alternating-current system of railroad electrification adopted in passenger service by the New Haven and in freight service by the Virginian Railway. It has played an outstanding part in the perfection of electric propulsion for ships.

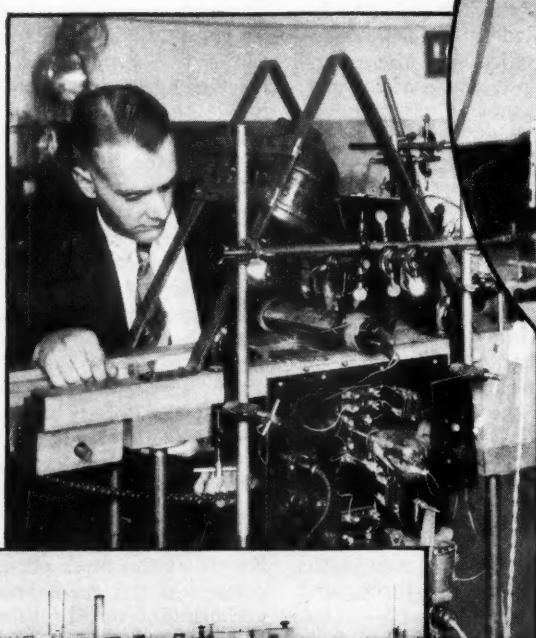
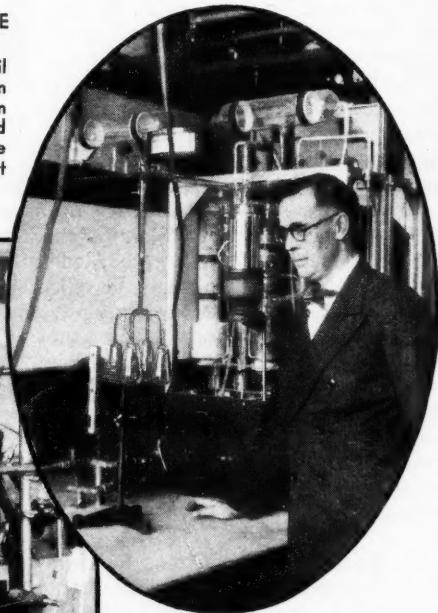
It originated radio broadcasting. It makes an infinite variety of everyday appliances such as electric lamps, fans, motors, refrigerators, elevators.

Besides the huge works that make East Pittsburgh, there are special plants elsewhere in Pennsylvania and in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and California. Lamps, for example, are made largely at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and at Milwaukee; turbines at South Philadelphia; transformers at Sharon, Pennsylvania; meters, instruments and relays at Newark, New Jersey; fans and small motors at East Springfield, Massachusetts; switches and wiring devices at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

What impressed the writer most, during a two-day sojourn at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, was

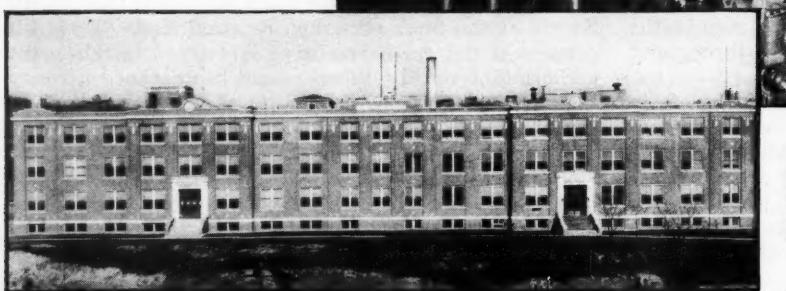
THE RADIO FURNACE (Right)

E. F. Lowry and his coil for removing gases from metallic parts of vacuum tubes. The tube is placed inside the coil, and the metal becomes white hot without contact.



AN ELECTRIC EYE (Left)

R. C. Hitchcock operating a research model of a device to scan metal for spots, an application of the photo-electric cell. The machine will stop when the electric eye discovers a flaw.



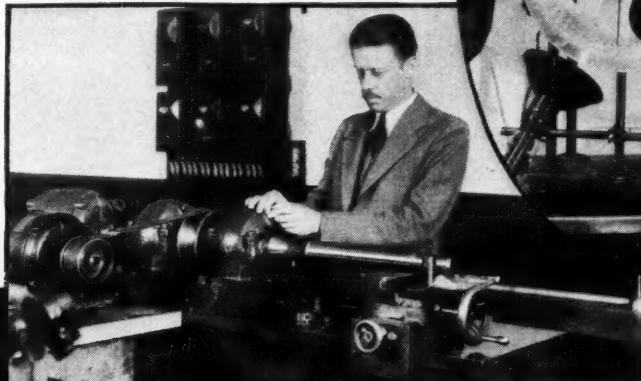
WESTINGHOUSE RESEARCH LABORATORIES
On one of the hills of East Pittsburgh, two miles from the office and works. Here a staff of several hundred research engineers carries on an unceasing quest for knowledge in the field of electricity.

at Westinghouse

By HOWARD FLORANCE

A VACUUM-TUBE ORGAN (Below)

R. C. Hitchcock at the keyboard of his vacuum-tube electric organ. This research engineer can control the squeal, the howl, and the hum in radio tubes. Several hundred tubes, mounted upon the board at the left of the picture, furnish him with notes of perfect tune and pitch. When amplified they persuade the onlooker that he is listening to a pipe organ.

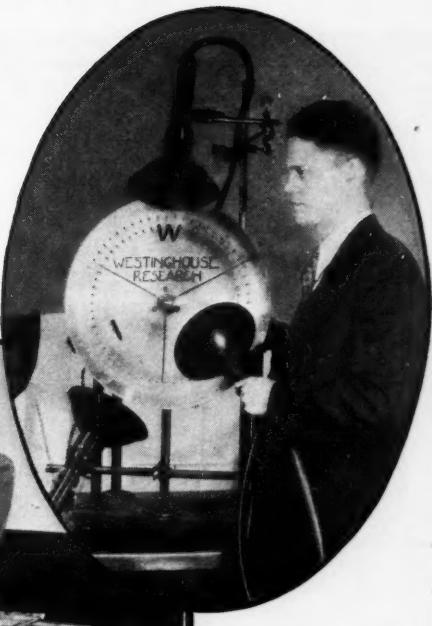


D. D. KNOWLES AND HIS STROBOGLOW



the youthful appearance of these scientists who are revolutionizing the electrical industry. There is no venerable Edison there, no Steinmetz, no one past middle age. Vice-President S. M. Kintner, in charge of all Westinghouse engineering, who was active director of the Research Laboratories until 1930, has surrounded himself with men having the vision of youth. The director, L. W. Chubb, is still in his forties. He came into the Westinghouse organization in the year of his graduation from Ohio State University (1905); and though engaged in research almost from the beginning he has seen service also in development and engineering branches. For ten years following 1920 he was manager of the radio engineering department, becoming director of the Research Laboratories only last year. Associated with him is Thomas Spooner, assistant director; H. M. Elsey, in charge of the chemical division; C. R. Hanna, in charge of development; T. D. Yensen, manager of the magnetic division; P. H. Brace, in charge of the metallurgical division, and D. L. Ulrey, manager of the physics division.

Each particular line of inquiry into the realm of the unknown is being carried on by some youngish man, usually with his sleeves rolled up, who stops his work to tell what he is doing, what he hopes to accomplish, and how the results may affect the industry or the public. They are men of serious purpose, but they



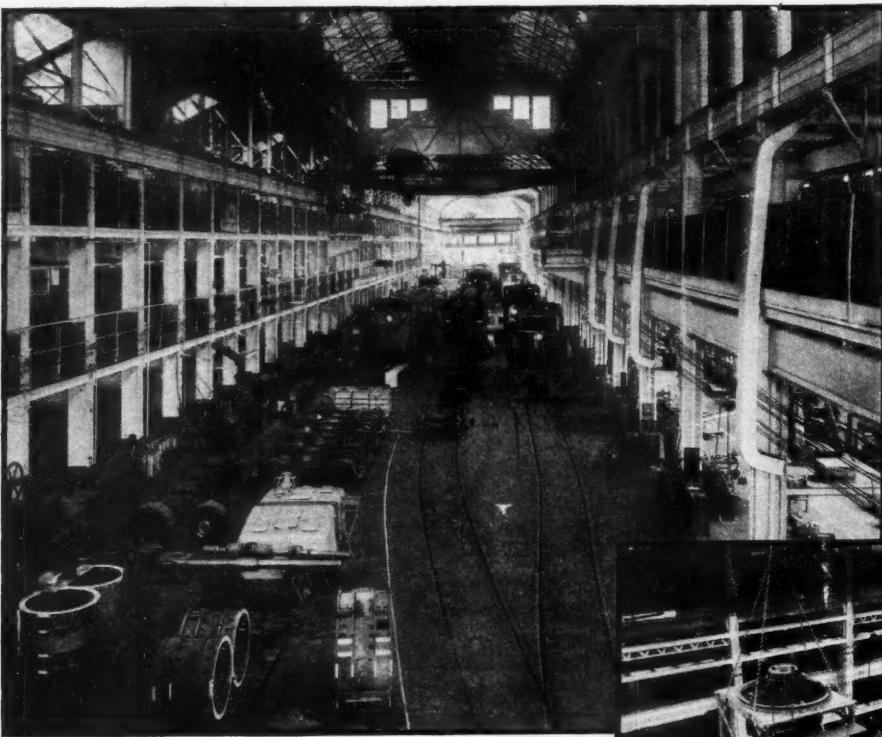
The disc above may be spun at high speed, but with the lamp you may read the words as though it were motionless. With the stroboglow one can examine revolving parts of machinery. At left is R. E. Peterson, with a vibration testing machine that will reproduce in a few hours wear and tear representing years of use.

are nevertheless human enough to delight in the spectacular.

Dr. E. F. Lowry, who was "lucky" to discover a cheap alloy to take the place of platinum, will show you a harmless looking coil which he has rigged up in his laboratory. The coil is perhaps a dozen turns of bare wire the thickness of clothesline. He holds metallic objects in the center of that coil, and they become white hot almost immediately though they are in contact with nothing. Invited to place your hand inside the coil (in the laboratories one acquires faith), you find not even warmth there. The circus fire-eater is outdone, yet you have merely seen a contrivance for quickly removing gases from the metallic parts of vacuum tubes.

D. D. Knowles is possibly the best known of the younger wizards at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. Four years ago he invented the grid glow tube. The reader may remember a widely circulated picture of the late Chairman Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, in New York, passing his hand over a silvery sphere like that of a crystal-gazer and turning on the current by radio which opened a new steel mill in Pittsburgh. The approach of a part of the human body so affected the sensitive apparatus as to close an electric circuit. That was the original grid glow tube. An ordinary push button would have accomplished the same purpose on that occasion, but a push button will not perform many services now rendered by the tube.

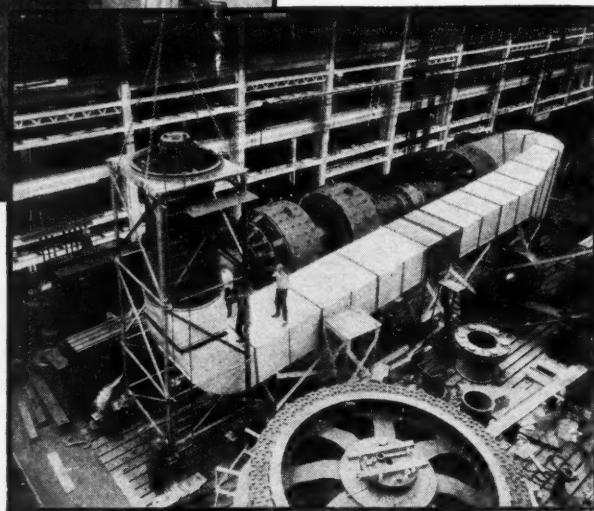
Installed for the protection of a safe, such a device will ring an alarm or operate a trap upon the mere approach of a burglar's hand. Placed upon the instrument board of a plane, in sensitive adjustment with thimble-size robots at the wing tips, it will burn red to



IN THE WESTINGHOUSE WORKS AT EAST PITTSBURGH
This is one of the longest aisles in the world, more than a quarter of a mile from end to end. Railway assembly, shown in this picture, has recently been moved to the South Philadelphia works.

TESTED BEFORE DELIVERY

Below are two 5000 horsepower double armature motors on test in the manufacturing aisle at East Pittsburgh. If the motors work when assembled on the floor of the shop, they may be counted upon to work when erected on the job perhaps many thousands of miles away.



warn the pilot of excessive strain due to air currents or when flying becomes dangerous.

An airplane approaching a landing field at night blows a siren. On the field is a delicate recording instrument tuned to receive that sound and no other. If you stand near the instrument your ear may detect a click, a whir, and then the flood lights of the landing field will flare to provide safe landing conditions for the pilot and his passengers.

A grid glow tube similarly forms the essential part of the stroboglow perfected by Mr. Knowles and his associates. The stroboglow is a lamp, using a powerful grid glow tube, which gives a vivid flash lasting a third of a millionth of a second. The frequency of this flash can be as high as 10,000 to the minute, extreme speeds being obtained by using an oscillating circuit that obviates any need of movable parts. Experimental work was done with a disc on which are the words "Westinghouse Research." Mr. Knowles spins this disc for the observer, until the lettering becomes less than a blur. Then he brings the stroboglow into action, tuning it to the same speed as the revolving disc. If the disc is making 2,000 revolutions per minute, the stroboglow flashes once for each revolution, each flash lasting only a third of a millionth of a second. The eye therefore sees instantaneous pictures of the words Westinghouse Research always in precisely the same spot. The disc is rendered apparently motionless.

It was but a short step from this experimental laboratory phenomenon to a portable outfit packed in what appear to be two ordinary suitcases. With it you may watch the behavior of gear teeth, vibration at the tip of an airplane propeller, or valve action in an automobile. You may take micrometer readings of expansion induced by high speeds, with the micrometer itself attached to the thing in motion yet apparently standing still under the magic of the stroboglow.

Perhaps the most amazing thing in the laboratory is the photo-electric cell, the electric eye, already put to work in a variety of ways though not

yet widely known. Atop the new office building of Westinghouse, at East Pittsburgh, is a huge electric sign the lights of which are switched on automatically with the approach of darkness, whether it is sundown itself or a mid-day blackness from heavy clouds or Pittsburgh smoke. A photo-electric cell, sensitive to light and darkness, operates delicate switches. A similar installation placed at the window of a schoolroom, office, or shop will turn electric lights on with a care for health and efficiency that no teacher or other human could exercise day in and day out. From the standpoint of economy, only a machine could be so infallible in turning off these lights when the sun shines again.

These inventive scientists and engineers are imaginative souls, and they have not been slow to adapt the photo-electric cell. Here are some of its practical applications:

Picture a main highway in the suburbs, jammed with city folk's automobiles, and a local car trying unsuccessfully to cross. If he were philosophical instead of boiling mad, the driver of that car might be saying: "Don't mind me, I live here!" Now picture again that same highway with traffic lights installed. The long line of automobiles halts every second or third minute, whether or not there is a car waiting to cross. Both situations are undesirable, the alternative up to now being the expense of a traffic policeman at each crossing in a suburban community. But our photo-electric cell can

be made to perform the regulatory work of traffic policemen. After experiments in its own laboratory, Westinghouse has installed on the Lincoln Highway at Wilkinsburg, near Pittsburgh, an automatic traffic light that remains green for hours, maybe, until a car approaches in the side street and waits opportunity to cross. Then, presto! The green light on the highway changes to red, and the car on the side street receives a clear signal permitting it to cross.

At the curb on the side street, it happens, is a yellow painted box in which there is a photo-cell. Across the same side street, from another post, a beam of light is trained on the photo-cell. A car stopping between the two intercepts the beam, puts the photo-cell in relative darkness, and operates the traffic light. There are minor details of mechanical perfection: a pedestrian intercepting the beam will not operate the light unless he stands there from three to five seconds; the highway traffic cannot be halted twice within a given period, say within one minute; and so on.

Another installation of the photo-electric cell is on the passenger elevators of a new annex of the Macy store in New York. The operator starts to close the doors; but should a passenger then attempt to get in or out, a beam of light is intercepted and the doors fling wide open again with the car powerless to move. Here the light operates instantaneously, whereas in the traffic signal there is purposely a delay.

A photo-electric cell at the doorway of an auditorium or the gangplank of an excursion vessel will count the customers in order to prevent overcrowding.

In the laboratory there is an experimental device using this same principle but responding to color changes—detecting flaws, for example, in metals or fabrics as they pass the untiring mechanical eye. In its preliminary stages the machine would stop when the imperfect spot tried to pass; it was but a step further to perfect a machine which casts aside the imperfect piece and goes on with its work.

The application of this sensitive photo-electric cell for purposes of automatic control is still in its infancy. It will add to technological unemployment, but at least it takes over the arduous kind of task that no ambitious



Frank A. Merrick

Andrew W. Robertson

THE BUSINESS HEADS OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

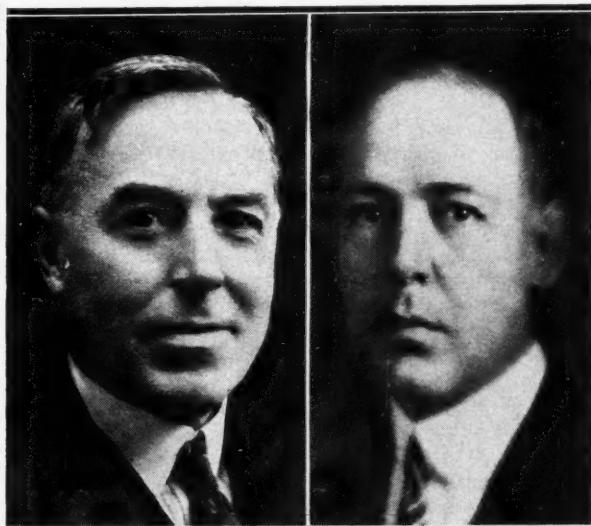
Mr. Robertson has been chairman of the Board of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company since January 1929, a notable example of the lawyer directing large business affairs. Mr. Merrick came into the organization nearly thirty years ago, as an electrical engineer. He was made vice-president and general manager in 1925, and president in 1929.

worker wants to do anyway. It should be said here that most of the devices and equipment described in this article are still in the experimental stage and not yet offered to the public.

IN A SHIPYARD on the James River in Virginia the finishing touches are being put to a trans-Pacific liner, the *President Coolidge*. It is the largest passenger vessel (with its sister ship, the *President Hoover*) ever built in the United States, of 33,000 tons displacement, electrically driven with Westinghouse equipment. It burns oil to heat water to make steam to revolve turbines to generate electricity to turn its propellers. The procedure is ordinary enough, but 1560 lives among passengers and crew will ever depend upon the infallibility of its machinery.

A broken shaft moving at high speed might pierce the hull and sink the ship. But the Westinghouse Research Laboratories are constantly experimenting with materials, with vibration, with welded joints, with uncanny mechanisms for detecting flaws; and ample allowance is everywhere made for the factor of safety. The testing laboratory has perfected methods and machinery for subjecting materials to a lifetime of wear in a few hours or days at most. A steel shaft, for example, is here revolving at excessive speed, with one end firmly held in place and the other end supporting weights to represent stress and to induce the dreaded element of vibration. The test is maintained until the shaft breaks. Which material lasted longest? Where did it break, and why? Answers to such questions justify the research laboratory. Experiments with new methods and materials are never carried on at the customer's expense.

It seems as though the combined energies of several hundred experts in these laboratories are mostly destructive in their nature and purpose; but they tear down only to build up something that is better. In a separate building—small, brick-walled, isolated because of the danger—they have constructed apparatus which will spin a wheel at such terrific speed that plates of the hardest steel, attached to the outer edge, will be cut



S. M. Kintner

L. W. Chubb

DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH AT EAST PITTSBURGH

Mr. Kintner, vice-president in charge of all Westinghouse engineering, was active director of the Research Laboratories until 1930, when he was succeeded by Mr. Chubb.

through in a few minutes by a mere jet of water which crosses their path. Here the test represents water and steam in a turbine generator, with the excessive speed and peculiar application of the stream of water always in the same spot producing in a few moments conditions that represent years of ordinary operation of a turbine. Is a new material better than what is now being used? Test it and find out. Nothing is left to guesswork. But instead of testing it in service, and finding the answer a year or two hence, possibly at great cost in equipment or even life, the answer is found in the laboratory.

Westinghouse equipment goes also into interurban railway systems. The brains of the Research Laboratories are therefore at the disposal of the railways in their time of necessity, to meet competition from the private automobile and bus. Can the speed of interurban trains be increased without prohibitive cost? Can present speeds be maintained at lower cost? In answers to these questions lie the fact of life or death for many a railroad system. An interurban railway has a huge investment (upon which it must pay taxes as well as earn interest charges) in its right-of-way and in steel rails mounted on ties fixed in roadbed. Its modern competitor, the bus, uses instead a concrete highway built by the state. While the writer was in East Pittsburgh, listening to the far-sighted plans of Westinghouse traction engineers, the local papers carried news of the death of two interurban systems—one running out of Pittsburgh itself, and the other plying between Detroit and Toledo.

A Westinghouse engineer, Dr. Oskar G. Tietjens, has been experimenting in the field of aerodynamics with particular relation to traction systems and the influence of streamlining upon air resistance. He uses car models, a wind tunnel, and recording instruments. He is prepared to say that by streamlining the front, rear, top, and underside of a car—not his most extreme model, either—a speed of eighty miles an hour can be maintained with half the consumption of power required for present-day interurban electric cars at that same speed. It remains to be seen how many roads will have the financial courage to make the necessary expenditure for new equipment and carry on their fight for existence.

DOES RESEARCH PAY? Listen to one young man whom we find sharing a room at the Laboratories with a mass of wires, tubes, switches, and similar paraphernalia. He has been asked by our guide to explain what he was up to. "I was told that our company was spending \$2000 each week for platinum, and I was instructed to search for a cheaper material." It did not seem necessary for him to say that the substitute must be at least as efficient as the original. Platinum had long been used in vacuum tubes, in the form of a finely spun thread a thousandth of an inch in thickness. That thread is the incandescent filament which is seen in all radio tubes.

This young Westinghouse scientist was given simple instructions. Find a substitute which will work as well and cost less! There is a record somewhere of the paths he trod; but there is no record of what must have been a feeling of dismay when he heard his instructions. Do thus and so, and you may marry the princess; the fairy tales at least offer precedent. But with hardly a pause after telling of his assignment, the young man continues: "I was lucky enough to find an alloy that seems to have the proper characteristics and costs a cent where platinum had cost a dollar." That alloy has been named "Konel." You may hear and use the word many times in the years to come.

Anyone familiar with the present price of lamps will believe that this saving in the cost of material has been passed on to the consumer—just as it was the consumer who benefited when tungsten replaced carbon as the filament. Tungsten was not less expensive than carbon, but it gave four times the illumination with the same consumption of current.

It would, indeed, be easy to show that research carried on by our great industrial organizations always works out to the direct advantage of the public. Large dividends may be earned by the manufacturer of electric refrigerators; yet they are not necessities, and the public buys them solely because they are more desirable than ice. If welding replaces riveting in steel structures it will not be because Westinghouse or some other concern has arc-welding apparatus for sale; it will be because welding is demonstrated to be more efficient than riveting. Welding is purely a product of the laboratory. The builder of a skyscraper will never be obliged to buy Westinghouse elevators; there may be others equally good. But if Westinghouse engineers have perfected a system where two elevators move in the same shaft, without the possibility of collision though the operators never see each other, then the space-saving element may gain the contract. If they have perfected a safety device for elevator doors that is infallible, then that feature may win the business.

The matter of insulation will help to prove our point. Expenditure of time and money is constantly made, to develop new or improved insulating materials. Yet the principal function of such materials is to keep lucrative repair business out of the shop. A short circuit among high voltages could create havoc in an expensive generator or transformer. Thus one finds in the laboratories that insulation research has equal standing with inquiries which will produce new fields of business.

All the testing of this or that kind of steel, of magnetic and non-magnetic metals, of welded joints, of the effect of vibration, all the experimentation with super-human mechanical contrivances, has no plainer object than that of saving money for the consumer.

Throughout the Westinghouse organization this belief in the value of research is not of recent origin. George Westinghouse doffed his naval engineer's uniform at the close of the Civil War to help build up a country torn by strife. Three years later, when he had reached the mature age of twenty-two, he introduced the air brake. It is related that Commodore Vanderbilt, who was at that time consolidating the New York Central system, ridiculed the air-brake idea. "If I understand you, young man," the story runs, "you propose to stop a railroad train with wind."

A quarter of a century later George Westinghouse was in the midst of another great struggle, this time to convince the electrical world that the alternating-current system is better than direct current for light and power. He succeeded in securing the use of his method at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Today more than 95 per cent. of all electric power is generated in the form of alternating current.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company did a business amounting to \$136,000,000 in the post-war year 1920; and in the depression of 1922 its sales fell to \$99,000,000. In the recovery year 1924 the sales rebounded to \$154,000,000, and kept climbing until in the peak year 1929 they exceeded \$216,000,000.

George Westinghouse died in 1914, in his sixty-eighth year. He was above all else a crusader. Truly it may be said that when we rarely heard the word *research* he practised and literally embodied its principles.

Capitalism Has Just Begun

An Interview with

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN

McVickar Professor of Political Economy,
Columbia University

"IT IS THE SHEEREST balderdash to say, merely because times are bad and Russia has a five-year plan, that capitalism is in danger. Capitalism is in its merest beginnings."

Capitalists have not always considered the speaker, Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, as a friend. A graduate of Columbia in 1879, he went abroad for three years to study at Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva, and Paris. Forty-five years ago he returned to this country to begin a career as a teacher of economic fact to youth, and an adviser on economic principle to lawmakers. From the beginning he has been on the side of social legislation. When for example Charles Evans Hughes opposed the coming of the federal income tax, his classmate, Professor Seligman, was prominent among those who favored it.

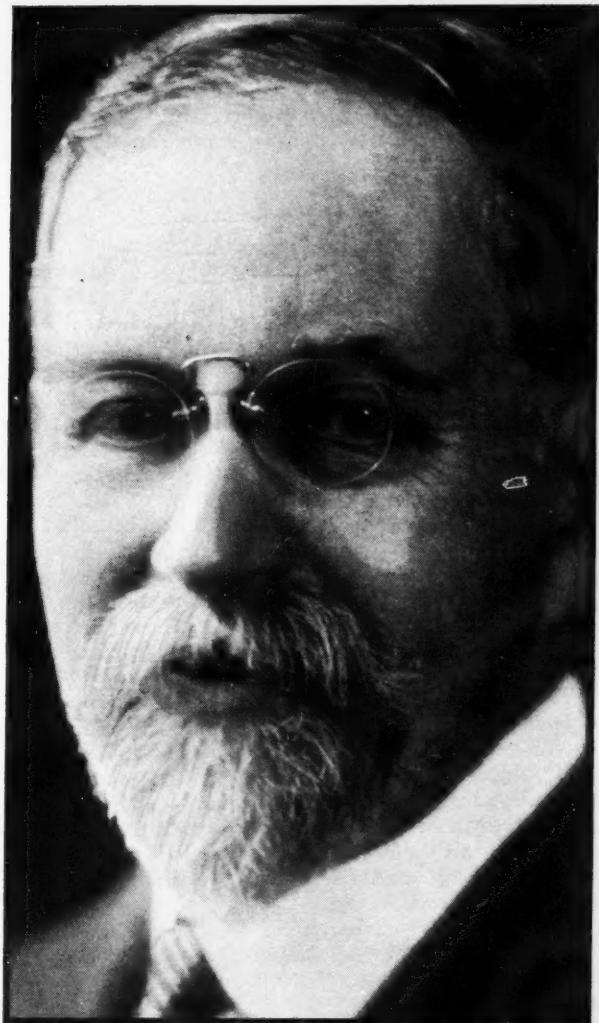
Just past his seventieth birthday, Professor Seligman now surveys the troubled economic scene with dispassionate objectivity. But neither his long scholastic training nor the serenity of his years keeps him from having definite opinions on what is happening now, and what will happen in the future. With particular clarity he sees the task that faces the business man of today. Seated in the book-lined study of his apartment, high up over Central Park in New York City, he painted for the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* the broad outlines of the economic panorama as he sees it. One may summarize the impressions of an hour's conversation as follows:

1. Capitalism suffers from glaring and blatant defects, which must be remedied by specific measures looking toward a strengthening of social responsibility. But—

2. The principles of capitalism accord more nearly with the facts and necessities of man's economic life than any other system.

3. Bolshevik Russia may, in the near future, surpass capitalist nations for a time, but in the end it will fail before a socialized capitalism.

Professor Seligman bases his economic faith on the nature of man. "You must give a man free rein to express himself," he says, "and you must give him the benefit of his own exertions. Man is so constituted that only in this way can he build up a workable economic society."



EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN

Once that principle is laid down, one comes to the other side of the picture. The men who practiced capitalism in the years since the industrial revolution have reflected the really low estate of civilization in which they lived. It has been a civilization which taught them how to produce but gave them hardly an inkling of responsibility toward their fellow men. Hence there began the strengthening of social responsibility in whose continuance Professor Seligman finds the hope of the future.

It is a process which consists, on the one hand, in social legislation. On the other—and this is far more vital to the health of capitalistic society—it consists in independent effort in the same direction by capitalists themselves.

"Social legislation, beginning with Robert Owen and Britain's Factory Law of 1819, has regulated the hours and conditions of labor and the age of workers," Professor Seligman declares. "It has given us employers' liability and workmen's compensation. It is now giving us insurance for old age, and it will give us unemployment insurance. So too both the inheritance and income tax are part of the strengthening of social responsibility through law. And here there will be an increasing distinction between earned and unearned income."

Taxing unearned income more heavily than that

which comes from personal exertion, paradoxically, would strengthen the capitalist principle that a man's reward should depend upon his own initiative.

Far more important than legislative measures are the changes that are taking place within business by the voluntary action of business men. Radical orators are prone to consider all business men equally vicious, since all are committed to capitalism. But Professor Seligman disagrees; they are by no means all alike.

Variations among them began with the passing of the classic objections to education and to high wages. A generation ago hardly a business man looked with favor on academic training, but now the Ph.D. is likely to find himself snatched from the halls of learning by a corporation anxious to put his specialized training to use. So too a previous generation held that the most money could be made by keeping wages as low as possible. Give the workmen more than he needed to keep alive, and he would take to drink and dissipation. Nowadays the gospel of high wages is preached by those in the vanguard of business at least. Professor Seligman points to men like Owen Young of General Electric, Henry S. Dennison of Massachusetts, Ford of Dearborn (so far as wages are concerned), Raskob of Du Pont and General Motors, as examples of the new school of capitalists. They have adopted two principles: high wages, and the economic desirability of treating workmen as well as machinery.

The ordinary business man, the smaller capitalist, does not fall into this class, and it is because of him that capitalism still has its blatant and glaring defects.

"If people were not so bereft of a sense of imagination, these tragic things wouldn't exist," comments Professor Seligman. "The trouble is that they are not in contact with the suffering at the lower end of the economic scale, and cannot believe that things are really as bad as they are."

"Some of the coal barons of West Virginia, for example, still live in the middle ages. They own the sheriff, the judge—the whole town. Take the weekly pay slip of one workman there. It showed that he had earned \$14.59. But at the same time he owed the company, for food, rent, and supplies consumed, four cents more than he had earned. Since workmen cannot leave when they owe the company money, this man had gotten a bare living for himself and his family that week in practical slavery."

"Now the men responsible for that are no worse than you or I. The man at the head probably noticed that business was bad, told his manager at the mines to get along as best he could—and this is the result."

"Nevertheless I look forward to the time when the great mass of employers will have adopted a socialized individualism. Then such things will no longer happen."

THE PROSPERITY from which the United States plunged in 1929, and its vaunted advantage as compared to the rest of the world even now in a time of depression, Professor Seligman believes to be temporary. They are largely the result of our exhausting the country's economic resources "mighty quick." With their exhaustion our boasted superiority will pass. Once it was Portugal that had an era of expansion and prosperity. Then in turn came Spain, Holland, and France. For the half-century before the War England, the factory for the whole world, was prosperous. Now it has lost that prosperity, and will not get it back. So too the present fortunate position of the United States is merely a passing phase, though we have an advan-

tage over our predecessors in possessing greater scientific control over nature.

What is needed is an intelligent planning of production. Here Professor Seligman finds a hopeful sign in the recent agreement of sugar countries in accepting the Chadbourne plan for curtailment of production. That kind of thing will have to spread. But the ultimate adjustment of production of all kinds to consumption, so that the curse of recurring periods of boom and depression disappears, presupposes a number of things.

"In the first place," declares Professor Seligman, "one hundred per cent. patriotism will have to disappear. Our patriotism now is a sublimated, ignorant egotism. All that will have to go. The citizen of Podunk will have to have the same interest in Siam and Turkey that he has in his own country before we can have a wholly-planned production. In the way stand centuries of exclusiveness. Of course we have the League of Nations, which is a great force. But until the political barriers between nations are really broken down, we can hardly expect to have economic internationalism. And before that can happen, many weary years will pass."

AS TO THE FUTURE of the Russian experiment, Professor Seligman holds that because of its socialized planning and its present method of living on the brains and capital of this country and Germany, it may pinch the capitalist countries for a bit. But ultimately it is bound to fail, particularly when confronted with a socialized capitalism in the United States. Here is the nub of the thing:

"The Soviets forgot the fundamental force in all life—giving the individual a chance to express himself. That is the foundation of art, philosophy, ethics—and business. In Russia they are going on the supposition that a man thinks always of the community and never works for himself. But that is just as unnatural as the ruthless beginnings of capitalism, and the ruthless aspects of capitalism today. So long as they keep to it, life in Russia is bound to be in a lower state than elsewhere. Not allowing freedom to the individual means spiritual prostitution. No man under such a régime can call his soul his own; and the nation that lives by it cannot in the long run achieve human or economic prosperity."

For the rest of us, Professor Seligman remains an optimist. He believes we shall work out an adjustment between the forces of individualism and socialism. Social control there will be in far greater measure than today, but it will be carried only to that point where it will not interfere with the economic freedom of the individual, or with his personal initiative. There will be more socialized production, and more equitable taxation. The ideal, as close to the economic millennium as one can get, is a system under which every man has equal opportunity—something we by no means have today in spite of our boasting of it—and in which the burdens are borne by those who can afford to do so. Then we shall have social responsibility in its political, international, and economic aspects.

When that happens, we shall be on the path to civilization. Dr. Seligman, who says these things after half a century of thought, expects a four-day, six-hour-a-day working week within the lifetime of those who graduated from college in the last ten years. With it will come leisure, time to devote oneself to a really civilized consumption.

"In fact," he concludes with a smile, "I see no reason why the earth should not become a pretty decent place to live in."

H. B.

Vanishing Monarchies

By ROGER SHAW

ALFONSO XIII, born King of Spain in 1886, vacated his throne on April 14. The immediate cause was a nationwide series of municipal elections—the first in eight years—in which the issue was plainly monarchy or republic. The electoral verdict was overwhelmingly republican, and the King saw the hand of fate. Had he refused to give up the throne, a great general strike by the republican labor unions would have paralyzed the country.

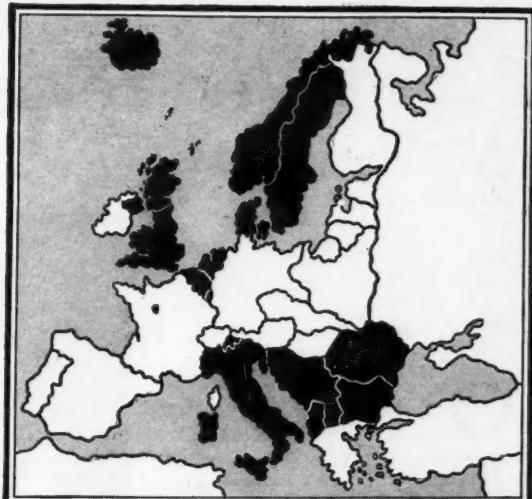
Generally speaking, Spanish military leaders were monarchist in sentiment; while the universities, professors and students, were republican. The great labor unions, in alliance with the universities, were socialist-republican; and the masses of uneducated peasantry were unconcernedly neutral. There was a premature Spanish republic during 1873, and the new republic has embraced its tricolor flag—red-yellow-purple.

A modern series of republican revolutions began in 1870, when, as a result of the Franco-Prussian war, Napoleon III was deposed and the present French republic instituted. In 1910 followed the famous "Masonic revolution" in Portugal, which dethroned King Manuel Braganza. Then came the World War, and a landslide.

The Imperator Nicholas Romanoff (improperly styled "Czar") was overthrown early in 1917, following the repeated defeats of Russian armies on the battlefield. He was murdered by unauthorized Communists a year later. The fall of the Romanoffs freed Russia, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia from monarchial sway. Then came Austro-German defeat in the autumn of 1918, and with it the abdications of the Kaisers Karl Hapsburg and William Hohenzollern. Karl's overthrow liberated Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia simultaneously. With Kaiser William abdicated the minor German princes, including the Kings of Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. Thus passed the three great empires of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany.

Turkey ejected the Osman Sultans in 1922, and Greece rid herself of her Bavarian dynasty in 1923. Ireland received dominion status within the British Commonwealth of Nations, and adopted a republican government in 1922. The European picture is completed by ancient Switzerland, republican since 1591!

The exiled royalties are scattered in countries other than their own. Kaiser William is in Holland; Grand Duke Cyril, Russian pretender, is in France; the Duc de Guise, French pretender, is in Belgium, as is Prince Otto of the Austrian Hapsburgs. Alfonso of Spain and Manuel of Portugal are in England, whither fled Napoleon III in 1871. But Germany, with exemplary toleration, has permitted her former Crown Prince, the Kaiser's younger sons, and the lesser German princes to remain within her borders unmolested. They lead quiet lives as private citizens.



KINGS STILL REIGN IN THE COUNTRIES SHADED BLACK

There are now two groups of monarchies left in Europe. The northern includes England, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The southern includes Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania. The northern group is highly democratic, with popular monarchs supported by educated opinion.

George of England, Albert of Belgium, Wilhelmina of Holland, Christian of Denmark, Gustav of Sweden, and Haakon of Norway are far more comfortably situated than Carol of Rumania, Alexander of Jugoslavia, Boris of Bulgaria, Zog of Albania, or even Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Carol, after suffering exile for sundry indiscretions, executed a *putsch* last year by supplanting his little son Mihai on the Rumanian throne. His position is highly unstable, and his talents questionable. Alexander, in 1928, found Jugoslavia so torn by domestic dissension that he abolished Parliament and appointed himself dictator. His future is most uncertain. Boris of Bulgaria succeeded his father Ferdinand, who abdicated after Bulgaria's defeat in the World War. His country is impoverished, despoiled of territory, and dissatisfied. Married recently to an Italian princess, he is trying to carry on. Zog of Albania was a republican President, who crowned himself in 1928. He is energetic, though in wretched health, living in daily fear of assassination. He narrowly escaped a recent attempt.

Italy is thoroughly stabilized by the Fascist regime in power since 1922, and the Fascists support the monarchy. But it is evident that the magnetic Mussolini completely eclipses the King in power and prestige. Furthermore, the Fascist movement was originally republican. The Fascist Grand Council, supreme power in Italy, has announced its right to regulate the succession to the throne; henceforth the Italian Kingship will be appointive rather than hereditary. If an Italian Crown Prince is a good Fascist, his chances are excellent. If not, they are nil.

Medieval Italy, incidentally, was a mosaic of republican city states. Republican Venice, probably the most important, persisted until the close of the eighteenth century. Holland was a famous republic during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and England was republican from 1649 until 1660, under the presidency of Oliver Cromwell. These three countries were reconverted to monarchy, but none of the modern republican crop (numbering seventeen) shows serious signs of monarchial restoration.

Venizelos Faces East

By CHARLES H. SHERRILL

ONE DAY during the first week of April, Prime Minister Venizelos courteously received me in his modest apartments at a small but admirable Athens hotel in which he resides without pomp and circumstance. We had not met since he used to live in Paris across the street from an apartment I then rented for the summer in the Rue Beaujon. At that time he was out of favor politically with his fellow Greeks. Now, although all powerful in Athens, he remains the same simple gentleman I knew in Paris. He will be 67 in August, and obviously enjoys excellent health. He is nervously strong, but not nervous. His fresh coloring gives the lie to the old heart trouble that seven years ago threatened to end his career forever. Indeed, he suffered a complete collapse while addressing the Greek Parliament.

"Yes, then my heart betrayed me, and perhaps with good reason. The five months of ceaseless negotiations at Lausanne for the Turkish Treaty, and, at the end of it all, our enforced acceptance of the results from our military reverses—yes, it became also a diplomatic reverse—took a great deal out of me. I was more tired physically as well as mentally than I realized."

Just imagine a leading European statesman (for he is all of that) frankly avowing a diplomatic defeat! But this statesman, seldom deceived, never deceives himself. His outspoken frankness throughout all our three conversations gave constant proof of the quiet modesty and honesty that characterize the life of the man. Folk in Constantinople will tell you he got more for Greece at the Versailles Conference than he should have, but it is easy to understand how his straightforward and ceaseless industry and his charming personality achieved those results for his beloved homeland. Perhaps the black silk skull cap he now wears, à la Clemenceau, pleasantly reminds him of those Versailles victories. But today you will hear him speak little of past achievements, and make much of the checks which his efforts for Greek advancement have sometimes received—though of discouragement there is never a suggestion.

He talked freely of Greek military reverses in Anatolia at the hands of the newly aroused nationalism of the Turks. At the same time he showed pride in the dogged resistance of that retreating Greek army, and spoke of how fully the Turks realized it. It was that spirit plus Greek military cohesion during the strain of retreat that aided Venizelos ultimately to reach so complete an understanding with that newest of New



A PREMIER CELEBRATES EASTER
Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece joins a group of soldiers over their Easter eggs, during an Orthodox Church celebration in the barracks at Athens.

Turks, Mustapha Kemal Pasha. For the President of the Turkish Republic is a great fighting man, but a generously appreciative foe. Venizelos seemed to take great satisfaction that this Turk and his military entourage recognized and freely acknowledged this trait in the Greek forces. Said he:

"Be assured that the Turks have now no hostile purpose. They are making over their government and their nation, and they desire peace to accomplish that far-seeing task. So do we, for have we not a million and a quarter Greeks, repatriated from Anatolia, to assimilate? The cordial understanding our two countries have reached means much for continued peace throughout the Near East. Placed as we two are, where Europe and Asia meet, we together occupy the key position of the eastern Mediterranean, and for all that territory we have agreed to maintain peace."

Of course he is entirely right. Neither Syria under the French Mandate, nor Palestine under the English is going to attack anybody, nor can we impute any such purpose to Egypt. But what about the Balkans, that cradle of wars? Are and will they be for or against this joint peace movement of Greece and Turkey? Venizelos spoke with becoming modesty of the first Balkan Nations' Conference held last year in Athens, thanks chiefly to his vision and businesslike efforts.

First of all he insisted that Turkey is fully as much interested as is Greece in that movement for better understanding throughout all the Balkan area, and down to the Straits and the Sea. Upon this subject his courageous optimism and modesty were again in evidence.

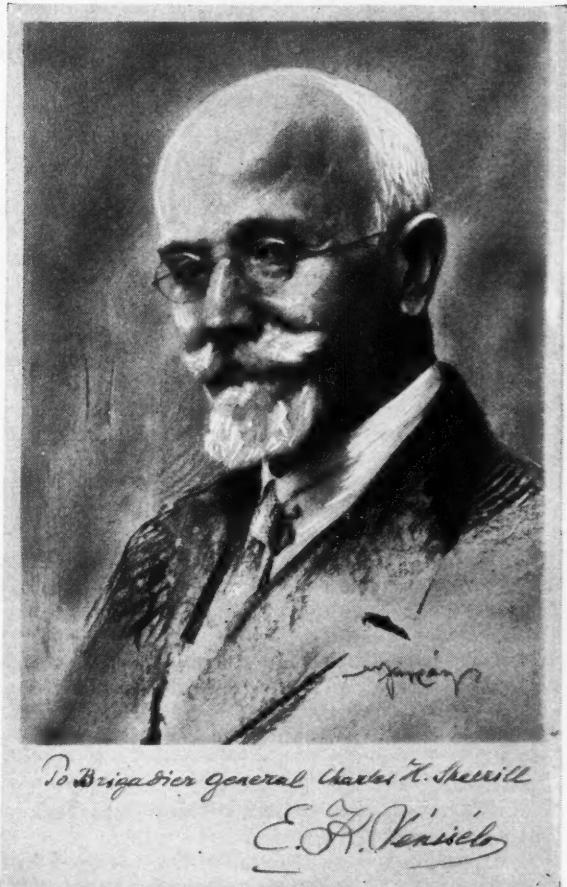
"We must not expect too immediate results. We made an encouraging beginning last year, but the Balkan nations and their neighbors are building not for tomorrow but for a generation from now." The foreign

AT WAR with Turkey nine years ago, Greece now looks toward a peaceful future beside her historic enemy.

traveling observer wonders how heartily Bulgaria and Albania are really going to collaborate for inter-Balkan stabilization, but time alone can answer that question. If for the next few years these Balkan Conferences get no further than their Scandinavian prototypes, and iron out certain postal, passport and custom house misunderstandings, they will have justified their establishment. Besides, it is vastly well that the political leaders of neighboring nations be given some good excuse for meeting together and talking things over.

Perhaps it is just as well if this inter-Balkan idea be not too great a success for the next few years. If it were, it might arouse opposition from France or Italy—from France because of her close relations with her Little Entente allies of the Balkans, Jugoslavia, and Rumania; and from Italy because of her growing intimacy with Hungary and Bulgaria. (King Boris recently married the Italian Royal Princess Giovanna.) So wise a statesman as the Greek Premier speaks but little and with great discretion of such powerful folk as the French and Italians, and expresses the hope that nothing in this new inter-Balkan Conference plan will run counter to French and Italian foreign policy. But one cannot be long in Greece, especially in Salonica (where Venizelos set up the provisional government that overthrew the King and made Greece a Republic), and Athens, its two nerve centers, without hearing much of popular dissatisfaction with the French Parliament's refusal to admit Greek wines for admixture with French. This led to recent denouncing of the commercial treaty by the Greeks.

Likewise there is much grumbling about the Government's rumored renewal of the expiring contract for French military instruction of the Greek army; and yet there are no better army instructors today than the



French! One also notices that the supposedly settled question of Italy's annexing the Dodecanese (twelve Greek islands) offends Greek national pride. However, a conversation with a man of such common sense as Venizelos convinces an American outsider that this astute Cretan will surely safeguard his nation's interests with two equally wise men as Mussolini and Briand. Right at this point we must interpolate that not only has Mussolini made a broad-gauged peace with both Greece and Turkey, but also he strove from the very beginning to bring them to a friendly understanding with each other.

There is nothing that makes for closer friendship than a common danger, and it would seem therefore that these new Balkan Conferences are being strengthened by just such a danger—"the dumping" of Russia's products of forced labor resulting from the Soviet Five-Year Plan. Turkey is already suffering from it. Its blight is beginning to fall on Greece, and presently no Balkan State will be unaffected. A week's stay in Constantinople awakens you to the alarming increase in ships daily sailing out through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, coming from Black Sea ports and carrying Russian exports of oil products, cereals, lumber, and



WHERE GREEK MEETS TURK

Though the Aegean Sea lies between them, the two countries actually touch where northern Greece reaches out toward European Turkey.

what not, all produced at labor costs impossibly low for any country lacking Soviet iron control of man power.

Everybody in Constantinople is aware of this constantly increasing array of Soviet chartered ships. The local press rings with bitter articles upon the Soviet peril, especially since five Turkish cement factories were forced to shut down by cheaper and cheaper Russian prices. A certain wise observer who has lived in that city nearly a dozen years, and who gets weekly reports from a trusty man in shipping circles, gave me some hair-raising data about the increase of Soviet 1930 exports over those of 1929—178 per cent. in oil products, just to cite one example—and so on down the list.

Today Athens and all Greece are beginning to feel what Turkey is already suffering, and the Greek press is following its Turkish colleagues in an outcry against the Soviet dumping peril. In Greece the real Soviet purpose of destroying capitalistic commerce by dumping abroad is flagrantly unconcealed. At the large international fair in Salonica last year the Russians made no pretense of basing prices on production cost. They simply offered to sell anything they displayed at 10 or 15 per cent. below prices of similar wares from any other nation. And the quality of their goods does not matter, for one must not forget that throughout the Near East it is cheapness of price and not quality of goods that induces buying.

It is safe to predict that this common Soviet dumping peril will loom large at the next Balkan Conference, and it cannot fail to bring the conferee governments closer together in joint plans for a common defence.

For that reason this constantly growing Soviet cloud in the eastern sky may soon have a silver lining for the Inter-Balkan Conference, with Greece and Turkey as partners.

And now for a recent episode hardly noticed by the American press, but having wide repercussions around the eastern Mediterranean. Possibly the reader remarked that the Pope had publicly protested when the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Church of England, interrupted his Mediterranean cruise on an American yacht, so as to visit Jerusalem at Easter. But it is doubtful if many Americans also read that during this Archbishop's brief stay in Athens he had held a lengthy conference with the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, and that this meeting aroused great hopes throughout Greece that at last an alliance would therefrom result between the Anglicans and the Orthodox communion. This possibility was enthusiastically expounded to me by a Greek guide as we sat one afternoon on the Acropolis in the Propylea, enjoying the beauty of the Parthenon's south side, recently unmasked from scaffolding. And I heard this repeated in several other quarters within and without Athens.

There is a possible political significance in this cherished Greek hope for that alliance of churches. We often forget that the English Church is closely connected with the English State, and for this reason alone, if for no other, such an alliance would please neither the Italian nor the French Foreign Office. At last the Palazzo Chigi and the Quai d'Orsay would have a grievance in common, impossible as that would have seemed a few months ago. Also that alliance would hardly please the Pope, because we know that even

long before his election to his high office he favored a union of Greek Catholics with Roman Catholics.

"But what has such an alliance to do with the alleged purpose of this article?" objects the reader. Perhaps a great deal. Such an Anglo-Greek rapprochement might prove helpful to Venizelos' Balkan Conferences, especially if and when they became successful enough to arouse Italian or French opposition. Venizelos knows well how the Old Turks, fully as shrewd in their time as are the New Turks today, continually played off one western power against another to the end that Turkey, "the Sick Man of Europe," should survive to occupy Constantinople, which they all coveted. Did not England combine with France for the Crimean campaign just to keep the Russian bear from swallowing the Pearl of the Bosphorus? And did not Disraeli delight the British by achieving that same success at Berlin in 1878, just after the Russians had soundly beaten the Turks? And did not the Allies in the great War upset the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway plan which would have taken Constantinople in its stride!

Very good then, Venizelos must have had his memory of those British aids to Turkey refreshed during his peace negotiations with Mustapha Kemal Pasha. And might it not be that an alliance between the Greek Orthodox and the Anglican Churches would assure him the same result of British counter-balance against Roman Catholic Italy and France that Old Turkey enjoyed in 1856 and 1878 against the Russians? And would not this materially assist him to develop uninterrupted his Balkan union?

Perhaps we outsiders will agree that the best way to build up a wide and guaranteed peace for all Europe is to begin by consolidating local ones between as many neighboring states as possible. And nowhere is it more worth while to begin that business of building

foundations than in the historically warlike Balkans, especially if the peace move be led by two powers like Greece and Turkey, situated next each other where Europe and Asia meet. Fortunate is it for all peace lovers, wherever their homeland, that Greek and Turkish policies are today guided by such far-seeing statesmen as Venizelos and Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Such men are greatly needed everywhere. We are not sufficiently grateful today for such men as they, or for Mussolini, Briand, Hindenburg, Benes, Horthy, and Schober. Together they mark a high standard of statesmanship promising well for the immediate future, especially as none of them wants war. Of all those necessary local understandings just described none is more pregnant of useful possibilities than that between Greece and Turkey, so recently in open conflict.

For that we have largely to thank Venizelos. And now he leads in planning peaceful coöperation throughout the ever-dangerous Balkans, facing them away from western Europe and toward the Near East. More power to him! No European statesman is better equipped geographically and personally than he to effect that desirable purpose. While building for the peace of the Near East, he is laying foundations for a larger edifice than even the entire eastern end of the Mediterranean would comprise. He knows this, and, if he succeeds in his purpose, posterity will hail him as among the greatest of all Greeks.



MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA
Recently elected president of Turkey for the third time.

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Mr. Simonds writes from Paris after a winter's first-hand study of Europe.



DON ALFONSO
LEAVES
From the London
Daily Mail

After the Anschluss Explosion

By FRANK H. SIMONDS

SINCE I WROTE last month's article on the naval negotiations between France and Italy, Europe has treated itself to a first class incident in the grand style of pre-war days. This incident to many minds recalled that series which began with Tangier and marched through the affairs of Bosnia and Agadir to the crime of Sarajevo that ushered in the World War. Not that Europe has been thinking of this new incident, the proposed tariff union of Austria and Germany, in terms of any immediate war. Yet it is true that many of the best informed European observers, in the press and in public life, agree in fearing that this affair has marked a transition from a post-war to a pre-war age.

What, then, explains the tumult and apprehension provoked by a proposal which is harmless and looks simply to the suppression of tariff frontiers, the chief obstacle to European economic prosperity? What is different in the Curtius-Schober proposal from the thesis of Briand, whose program for Pan-Europe has attracted general attention for many months? Was not the German idea in fact a step, if a limited one, in the right direction, as the American comment that reached Paris suggested?

The answer to these questions is involved, because the project itself derived its importance and produced its results not because of the economic but the political factors. Actually, this project for tariff union derives its first importance from the fact that it brings into a head-on collision two totally different conceptions of European order, the French and the German. The former seeks stabilization under the existing system and within the framework of the peace treaties; the latter aims at a well nigh total revision of the same treaties. As I tried to make clear in my articles from Berlin, the German people, without regard to political camp or social distinction, have reached the decision that the future of Germany depends upon escape from the provisions of the peace treaties.

Thus the Germans demand the suppression of the Polish Corridor, the removal of unilateral restrictions upon German armament, the right to unite with Austria, and the abolition of reparations payments. The suppression of the Polish Corridor might abolish the economic independence of Poland, in addition to subjecting a million Poles to German rule. The right to parity

in armament would mean the restoration of a German army equal to the French, and the union of Germany and Austria would represent a long step toward the recreation of that *Mitteleuropa* which was a German objective during the war, and has remained a French nightmare ever since.

Again, of France's chief allies, Poland would be gravely weakened by the Corridor suppression, Czechoslovakia would be hardly less affected by tariff union between Germany and Austria. And at the moment when she saw her own security lessened by the reappearance of an armed Germany, France would see her chief allies subjected to practical subservience to Germany, since their chief economic outlets would be in German hands.

Proposing a mere economic consolidation between Austria and Germany, late in March, the Central Powers actually, and with a suddenness which took Europe by surprise and recalled the manner of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in 1914, set alarm bells ringing all over the Continent. In the nature of things Prague and Warsaw, after Paris, were most aroused. From the outset the affair took on the appearance of a clash between two groups of powers. There was instant danger that the issue, like the fatal question of the Austrian ultimatum seventeen years ago, might become a *Machfrage*—that is, a dispute in which the prestige of the opposing parties is so gravely involved that compromise becomes difficult and surrender out of the question.

Moreover, without seeking to charge German diplomacy or statesmanship with a deliberate purpose to precipitate a crisis, and equally without undertaking to deny to the German nation the inherent right to follow its own destinies, it remains true that the effect of the Austro-German gesture was to disclose Europe divided into two absolutely hostile camps.

Ever since the death of Stresemann this storm has been gathering. German national feeling has been rising against the peace treaties. In France and in the countries

MR. SIMONDS DISCUSSES:

1. The Austro-German proposal for a Customs Union.
2. Why It Caused Alarm
3. The Gloomy Outlook for Next Year's Disarmament Meeting.
4. Effects of Spain's Revolution.

allied to France this rising tide of national sentiment has been viewed with anxiety and alarm. The astounding triumph of the National Socialists in the German elections of last September, after a campaign in which even their more moderate opponents demanded a revision of the Reich frontiers crystallized this state of mind.

With this new gesture—the proposal of a trade agreement between Germany and Austria—the French press saw the reappearance of a German *Mitteleuropa*. It forecast the immediate adhesion of Hungary and the eventual inclusion of Czechoslovakia in this new and mighty combination, which would number one hundred millions of people and dominate not merely central Europe but Europe entire. Here in the immediate making was an enemy more formidable than that which with so much difficulty was finally defeated in 1918, but only after the whole world had been brought to support the French cause.

That is why Briand, the high priest of conciliation and international understanding, was driven to utter from the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies words which sounded unpleasantly like an ultimatum. That is why the President of France setting out on a last visit to French Africa, his final official act before retiring, gave utterance to a warning to his fellow countrymen at once so unprecedented and so solemn as to have unmistakable effect upon their minds and their emotions.

For France, national security seemed threatened; for Czechoslovakia and Poland, national independence. But for Germany, escape from the consequences of defeat has become a national determination. It is sharpened by the effects of the economic depression, which seems to confirm the German claim that life under the conditions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles is impossible.

Neither the German people nor the French, neither Austria nor the Slav allies of France, desire war, are planning conflict. Nevertheless the fact is that two groups of nations, each numbering a hundred millions of people, have resolved upon mutually exclusive objectives. The one wants to maintain, the other to modify, the political system created by the peace settlements. And since the proposed Austro-German tariff union took on, in French eyes, a first offensive against the treaty—prepared in secret and delivered with the brusqueness of a military attack—an explosion was inevitable.

Such, then, was the background of the *Anschluss* incident. But there were immediate details which added to the bitterness and tenseness of the situation. In France, at least, the most enduring condemnation of pre-war Germany is founded upon the German violation of Belgian neutrality and expressed in the quotation of the unhappy sentence in which Bethmann-Hollweg described the treaty guaranteeing Belgian security as a "scrap of paper."

Germany Causes an Uproar

THE GERMAN ACTION now seemed to be a new violation of a treaty contract—violation on the part of Germany, which had accepted the Treaty of Versailles. And that treaty forbade Austro-German union. It seemed a double violation on the part of Austria, forbidden equally by the Treaty of St. Germain and by the protocol of the agreement under which she had obtained money from France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia, as well as Britain, half a dozen years ago.

Germany was openly beginning her campaign against the peace treaties; this was the French assertion. It was met by the Austro-German declaration that the treaty was purely economic and all charge of political purpose unfounded. What resulted was inevitably a counter-shock of recrimination. The French charged a breach of faith, the Germans an attempt on the part of France to assert her European hegemony.

It was upon Briand that this blow fell most heavily. In the eyes of his own countrymen he stood convicted of having played the fool, of having been the dupe of the Germans. Confronting a hostile Senate, he had a reception not paralleled since the days following his misadventure with Lloyd George at Cannes, which led to his fall and the arrival of a Poincaré government that ended by marching into the Ruhr.

All of a sudden there was a universal and unmistakable wave of apprehension and indignation in France. As André Tardieu, only recently Prime Minister, pointed out to me, not only the big people, the politicians and the professional circles, but the little people, the man in the street and the shop, the taxicab driver and the workingman, all began to talk with a certain instinctive flair that an event of real magnitude carrying danger to France had occurred.

Moreover, Briand himself was driven reluctantly, but as the price of continuing in office at all, to declare in the Senate that if he were left in office he would prevent such union of Austria and Germany as had been fore-

cast. Thus French public opinion, French political leadership, France in all departments of life, made it clear that this project must be prevented. And, of course, in this France was supported by her Slav allies.

Before this article can appear, the issue will be tried out before the Council of the League of Nations. It would therefore be silly to attempt any forecast here. What is important to note is, however, that French public opinion is united and determined as I have not seen it since the days just before the occupation of the Ruhr. It has seemed to me excessively doubtful if Briand could keep his post or the Laval Cabinet survive if Germany should score a victory at Geneva.

For Briand the affair was both a personal and a political disaster. He is the great high priest of the gospel of European solidarity and of Franco-German coöperation. His life has been dedicated to these two objectives. But with the announcement of the Austro-German plan European coöperation seemed suddenly to be postponed indefinitely, if not actually made out of the question. As to Franco-German understanding, all France now was seized with the conviction that such understanding was impossible, that Briand had been duped and France dangerously misled. Once more challenging French militarism, the Germans had struck at French pacifism.

In this crisis the attitude of Britain was naturally of great importance. On the merits of the issue, British opinion was and is divided. A great many Britons, like many Americans, believe the political and economic unity of the two German factions is at once inevitable and desirable. What chiefly stirred British opinion was the manner in which the thing seemed to have been done, the apparent effort to confront Europe with a *fait accompli*, such as had been tried in the forgotten days just preceding the outbreak of the World War.

Moreover, for MacDonald and Henderson this event
(Continued on page 99)

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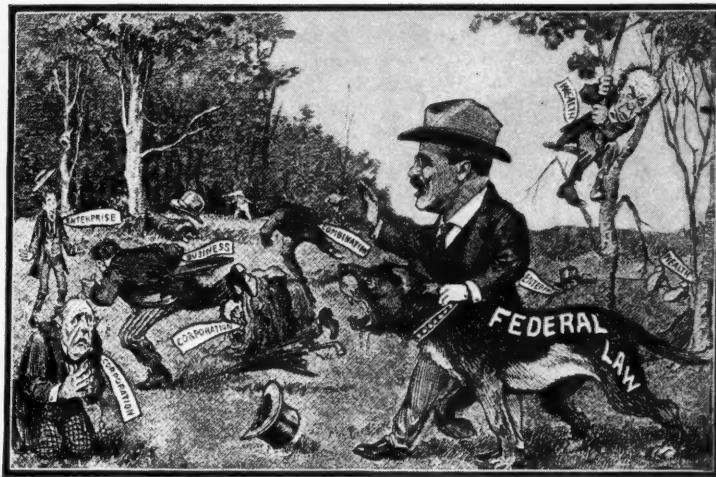
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Here Begin the Leading Articles
Selected from the World's Periodicals
by the REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Shall Our Anti-Trust Laws Be Revised?

By SILAS H. STRAWN



From the Utica (N.Y.) Saturday Globe (1907)

A CARTOON FROM TRUST-BUSTING DAYS
President Roosevelt was made by the cartoonist to say,
"Don't be afraid, gentlemen; he will hurt only the crooks."

IN STUDYING present conditions, we face two fundamentally conflicting points of view respecting business and government.

Europe encourages combinations and monopolies, and has set up machinery for their supervision or regulation. The United States, on the other hand, has consistently adhered to the competitive system, and, as a matter of national policy, enacted the so-called anti-trust laws to correct the existing and potential abuses of the competitive system.

The first anti-trust law was enacted in 1890 and, however mingled the feelings of the business community then were, it is becoming clearer day by day that a considerable body of opinion is questioning the present usefulness of this legislation. Among the objections to the laws are these:

1. That they are obsolete; that conditions which they were designed to correct no longer exist.

2. That they do not only prohibit honest efforts to coöperate for the good of a trade or industry but, without specifically defining the offense, they declare such endeavors to be criminal acts, and subject the parties to imprisonment and to actions for punitive damages.

3. That instead of permitting economy in production with resultant benefit to the consuming public, they say: "You must duplicate the plant and equipment of your competitor and keep pace with him in the enlargement of his facilities and output, even though it be ruinous

to the industry and ultimately prejudicial, not only to capital but to labor and to the consumer as well.

4. That the inflexibility of the laws and their drastic and uncertain criminal provisions not only prevent the conservation of our natural resources but require a wasteful exploitation of them.

5. That the rigidity of the laws may have been all right at their inception, when the productive capacity of our domestic manufacturers was insufficient to meet the needs of the people, but that today large units of our industries are vital to our foreign trade and absolutely essential if we are to compete with foreign countries whose economic policy is on a different basis from that of the United States.

Irrespective of the divergent views regarding their present usefulness, these laws have been a powerful deterrent to business piracy and have been largely responsible for supplanting with order and rules of fair play the chaotic industrial warfare of fifty years ago. Business standards have been raised to conform to competition in a market extended by advertising and an increased consumer demand.

Present-day mergers and consolidations are based on the conception that the public and the proprietor will share the benefits of the larger unit. Coöoperative agencies are also thought to be helpful in providing scientific data and trade information in a manner approved by the courts.

From the May
Nation's Business

If the causes which led to the enactment of the Sherman Act existed in 1890 and continued at the time of the adoption of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to persuade the American public that some safeguards are now necessary. Therefore, may it not be assumed that it would be unwise and politically inexpedient for Congress to repeal those acts?

At this point Mr. Strawn points out that the courts have not ignored the fact that sound competition is sometimes promoted by intelligent coöperation between the members of an industry or by imposing reasonable restraints upon competitive practices. But since the courts will not serve as a general guide, Mr. Strawn explains, business men may be required to wait years before they know whether a proposed undertaking is lawful. The business man therefore hesitates to involve himself in an undertaking that may place him in the penitentiary and his business in bankruptcy. He continues:

In this time of world-wide depression and of ever-increasing competition with other nations, I submit whether the time is not approaching when we shall have to depart from, or at least modify, our economic policy of conserving only the immediate interest of the ultimate consumer, and whether we shall not have to adopt at least a modification of the "national economy" scheme pursued by our European neighbors.

If we adhere strictly to the theory that competition must continue regardless of the fate of the producer, it may become so keen as to deprive him of any return on capital invested and deny a living wage to his employee. Under the existing system, the larger units, by the law of decreasing costs, are slowly replacing the smaller producers. A saner solution might be evolved by agreements which tended to equalize production and consumption to the general advantage.

I am not advocating further intervention of government into business. There is entirely too much of that already. On the contrary, I would give the fullest freedom to individual action within limits defined by a governmental agency. Panaceas are generally unsatisfactory, but it occurs to me that industry will be

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assisted and stabilized if contracts and regulations, having for their purpose the proper control of production, are permitted.

Much could be accomplished by amending the Sherman Act to sanction agreements among manufacturers when, in the opinion of some governmental agency, the public interest would be promoted. If persons desiring to enter into such contracts could obtain advisory opinions on the legality of their proposed action and be immune from criminal prosecution and responsibility for treble damages, the disastrous consequences would be removed. The retention of the right to dissolve a combination when it had outlived its usefulness would, at the same time, insure against the old evils of vicious restraints.

The subject of our anti-trust laws has received the serious consideration of the American Bar Association for several years. Its commerce committee, after careful investigation, has recommended that the acts be amended:

1. By vesting in an administrative agency, preferably the Federal Trade Commission, the power to approve in advance trade contracts voluntarily submitted, and

2. By granting immunity to the parties

thereto for acts done in pursuance thereof during the existence of such approval.

The report of the committee has been approved by the association, now numbering more than 29,000 members.

It is futile to expect a repeal of the Sherman Law. Such action I believe to be not only politically impossible but unwise from the standpoint of business and industry. If it were repealed we might get a law much more onerous.

But the law is not flexible enough to meet the ever-increasing complexities of our social life. Mergers and combinations and protective trade agreements are inevitable in the interest of economy in production and distribution.

Therefore, I submit that the law should be amended so that, without taking away any of its safeguards against monopolies or unreasonable restraints of trade, it may be adaptable to modern conditions; that we should create or enlarge the powers of some administrative governmental agency, probably the Federal Trade Commission because its machinery is easiest of adaptation to the purpose, and permit business and industry to obtain advice as to whether proposed agreements are consistent with the law, as construed from time to time, consonant with existing circumstances.

Walls and partitions were found by the engineers to be of little if any assistance in wind bracing; therefore systems of bracing the actual steel framework to bear this terrific load were evolved by Mr. H. G. Balcom, consulting engineer on steel erection. This bracing is even more necessary in the tall dirigible mooring mast, the framework of which must necessarily be considerably lighter than that of the rest of the building. At the very peak of this mooring mast a Gothic form of steel arch is placed, the apex meeting at a central point to which the mooring ring of a dirigible tying up to this mast would be fastened.

A red neon light warns aircraft of the towering tip of this mast and an elaborate system of lights outlines its shining column. The four principal columns which compose this mooring mast are carried down through the building all the way to the bedrock, 33 feet below the surface so that the horizontal pull which a moored dirigible might exert upon the mast will not be transmitted to the higher parts of the structure but to the massive foundations instead.

Fifty-eight thousand tons of fabricated structural steel were placed in the Empire State Building, the largest single order ever given for work of this kind and so great an order that no single mill could produce the quantity desired in the time specified. The load on the four central columns is in excess of 10,000,000 pounds, more than 5000 tons to each. Because of the necessity of moving daily such quantities of material into the building, an elaborate and ingenious way of scheduling the arrival and even the manufacturing of the materials needed was devised by the contractors, Starrett Bros. & Eken.

An individual railway system was constructed to cover every floor of the Empire State Building. Trucks bearing steel and other materials, instead of being unloaded in the street, where they would obstruct traffic and deface the neighborhood, were taken directly into the ground floor of the building and their loads placed upon small cars running on the steel tracks and turntables of this construction railroad.

The daily work of each of the many derricks and hoists for materials was so scheduled that engineers in charge knew exactly what any conveyance would be carrying at any given hour. Each consignment of materials was dispatched to the hoist nearest to the point at which it was needed, and so rapidly lifted upwards that it was never necessary to use any large amount of storage space or to delay the steady flow of trucking to the building. Eighty hours after steel was fabricated in the Pittsburgh Rolling Mills and loaded upon flat cars it reached the Empire State Building, each piece marked carefully with symbols indicating the exact position it was to occupy in the framework and even the number of the derrick which was to lift it to its place. More than 50,000 individual pieces of steel reached the building in this manner and were placed according to schedule without delay. . . .

The World's Tallest Structure

By ANDREW J. EKEN

Vice-president and chief engineer, Starrett Bros. & Eken, Inc.

From the *Scientific American*, May

THE BATTLE for the possession of the world's highest structure goes on apace in New York. Billions of dollars have been spent, millions of tons of steel and stone have been reared from Manhattan's rocky base in the struggle to come nearest to a literal interpretation of skyscraper.

Nearly a quarter of a mile into the air, the Empire State Building now towers 102 stories above Fifth Avenue and 34th Street on the famous old site, first of the farmlands of the Astor family and later of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Construction beyond this height, while far from impossible, is uneconomical. Space becomes too expensive to bring adequate return. . . .

It has taken just nineteen months to demolish the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and erect in its place the greatest structure ever conceived by man. It is topped with a mooring mast designed to be the terminus of transatlantic dirigible services of the future and will be populated with 20,000 busy workers who are visited each day by an estimated 40,000 floating population. . . .

Rapidly the work progressed until only five months after the first steel was set, the American flag was raised on the 86th floor to signalize the completion of the framework. . . . Then came the

building of the 200-foot mooring mast towering above the 86th floor sightseers' observatory. The basketlike steel framework was built by daredevil steel workers casually placing rivets and swinging girders higher than man had ever reached before, until the giant revolving cap of the mast was placed a quarter of a mile above the street. This mast is enclosed with glass and with ribbons of the same shining stainless steel and aluminum which distinguish the exterior of the entire building in shining straight lines from the sixth to 85th floors.

An elaborate system of wind bracing protects this tall structure against the stress of any gale which may blow through New York's canyons. This problem of wind bracing has given much concern to civil engineers. Professor C. R. Young of the University of Toronto has estimated that the pressure of a normal wind on the Empire State Building amounts to 4,340,000 pounds; therefore the building must count on a wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot for the first 500 feet of height, increasing at the rate of two pounds for each successive 100 feet. A wind of 186 miles per hour, the highest velocity recorded in this country, would produce a pressure of 102 pounds per square foot on a building such as Empire State.

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THE TALLEST BUILDING IN THE WORLD
The Empire State Building is seen dominating the skyline of New York. At the extreme right is the Chrysler tower on 42nd street.



Sixty-two express, signal-controlled elevators have been installed in the Empire State Building by the Otis Elevator Company. These are of the self-leveling type, automatically stopped and started by the pressing of buttons within the car numbered for each floor. A special device developed for use for the first time in the Empire State Building was installed by the Otis Company to take the place of human dispatchers. This electrical device prevents any two elevator cars from stopping to answer a given call and wasting the time of one of the cars. It likewise dispatches cars from the ground floor on their trips through the building at carefully spaced intervals to give smooth continuous service to incoming cars. These elevators will travel at a speed of 1200 feet a minute,

the limit allowed by the New York building law. This law previously made provision for an elevator speed of only 700 feet a minute and was only recently changed. . . .

Empire State express cars will travel from the first to the 80th floor in slightly over a minute. At the 80th floor, passengers desiring to travel to the 86th floor observatory or to the mooring mast will change for a tower car which will lift them the rest of the way. A single elevator will travel through the center of the mooring mast to a room at the top large enough to accommodate 50 people. The weight of elevator cables makes it impossible to go from the ground to the 86th floor in one lift. . . .

Empire State stands on a plot of 197.5 feet by 424.95 feet. The area of this site

is 83,860 square feet and the rental floor space within the building is 2,158,000 square feet, making it the largest office structure in the world. An average of 2500 men was employed daily in the construction for beginning and quitting work, while the total sometimes reached as high as 4000. To care for this army of workers and to dispatch them in and out of the building, a stagger system of hours was established and four portable cafeterias were erected and moved about as the work progressed, to save the men the time otherwise necessary for going outside the building for lunch. Fifty miles of temporary water piping were installed for the convenience of these workmen and a complete hospital, with doctors and nurses always in attendance, was established.

Empire State statistics are staggering in their magnitude, and it will be interesting to read some of them. For instance, 3500 kilowatts of electricity will be consumed when the Empire State is fully tenanted. This is enough to light a city the size of Albany, New York. The steel contained in Empire State framework could be rolled into a double track railroad reaching from Montreal to New York. Four and one-half stories of steel work were erected every week. There are more than 2,000,000 feet of electrical cable in the Empire State and adding this to telephone and telegraph wire placed in service, the total would stretch nearly twice around the earth. There are 6400 windows, 10,000,000 bricks, 200,000 cubic feet of stone, 400 tons of exterior chrome-nickel (stainless) steel, seven miles of elevator shafts, and enough floor space to shelter a city of 80,000. Such a building can be described only in superlatives.

Public Opinion and Crime

By JUSTIN MILLER

From the South Atlantic Quarterly, Spring Issue

DEAN POUND of Harvard Law School has recently said that the lawyers have done the poorest job in connection with the development of the criminal law of any phase of the law up to the present time. Chief Justice Taft has said that the administration of the criminal law is a disgrace to civilization.

The reasons for this situation are many, but most of them run back to fundamental misconceptions resulting from public opinion. In the first place, most people assume that the business of making criminal law and devising the best methods of its administration belongs to lawyers. As a matter of fact, many lawyers know little or nothing

about the criminal law, and are not qualified to determine either the fundamental principles of the law itself or the best way in which its administration can be secured.

The same error results in improper methods of administration. Public opinion seems to be shaped along the lines that it is possible for any person to be a police administrator, in other words, a police commissioner, whether or not he knows anything at all about the problems involved in the work with which the police are charged.

One of the types of misconception hardest to deal with in this connection and one of the most prevalent ideas

among people, generally growing directly out of this misinformed public opinion, is the idea that there can be found simple, easy remedies for the solution of the crime problem. Here, as in many other directions, people are looking for one simple panacea, a patent medicine approach to the problem. The problem is too deep rooted, it is too wide-spread, it is too much interwoven in all phases of our social and industrial life to submit to any such simple form of treatment. But the idea that it can be so treated is one of the most popular misconceptions of our present-day public opinion. . . .

What are the agencies which should

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and do guide in the forming of a better public opinion? I should list in this group, as being of primary importance, the public schools, the newspapers, and the motion pictures. I would say that each one of these is an important agency of education, and education is the fundamental means by which public opinion can be properly shaped. At the present time we are relying upon our public schools, our newspapers, our motion pictures, and other means of education of this kind to develop the intelligence of our people both by giving them information about matters of this kind and also by training them in ways of thinking.

The author goes on to point out that while these agencies may develop intelligence they may also develop criminals. The student learns how crime is performed, how criminals escape the law, and he sees and hears of things which he covets. This problem then arises: shall the schools, newspapers, and pictures present only those things in life which are good or shall they risk creating criminals by showing a true picture of life? Mr. Miller believes that a realistic presentation is necessary in order to make citizens insist on a different type of administration of criminal justice and a more careful re-examination of the laws defining crimes. He continues:

Our criminal law is itself a reflection of public opinion. I recently examined a book which purports to be the first public laws of Massachusetts. I found that in the group of capital offenses the first three crimes listed were those of blasphemy, witchcraft, and idolatry. Today there are no such crimes. In those days people thought that such actions or such supposed actions were the most serious anti-social acts which people could commit. Today the shift in public opinion which has resulted from increased knowledge about such matters has resulted in a complete abandonment of crimes of this character and a substitu-

tion therefor of new definitions of new anti-social acts which the people of today believe to be harmful in their effects upon society.

It is because of the fact that today there are so many shifts in public opinion, so many changes in public thinking, so much change in emphasis upon what is important and what is not important that we are faced with the astounding activities of legislatures in defining crimes. The members of the legislature who come together every other year are persons who represent the public opinion of the communities from which they come. It may be an informed public opinion. It is more apt to be an uninformed or a misinformed public opinion, and their representatives write into laws the crystallization of thought which results from such phases of public opinion.

It is unfortunate that such legislative bodies should be allowed to make laws for the government of all of the people, when they have so little information upon which to proceed and such unscientific checks upon the public opinion which they represent. Surely no one would contend that the demands for legislation which are presented in our various legislative sessions come as the result of scientific work in laboratories. Not at all. It is the product of the emotional outbursts of people generalizing upon the basis of too limited experience, guided by prejudice or passion, anxious to secure the protection of what they think to be their own interests without any consideration for the interests of the whole of society in which they live.

Mr. Miller next contrasts the methods used by scientists in isolating disease with those of government dealing with crime. The doctors segregate their cases, then hunt the cause in housing conditions, water or food supply, etc., and finally apply appropriate methods to correct the conditions. The criminal outbreak, when it becomes severe, is treated differently. Vagrants are rounded up,

put in jail, fined, and then told to get out of town. The result is the spread of infection instead of extermination.

So long as we continue with these present unscientific methods of attempting to secure the making of criminal law and its administration we may expect a continuance of the troubles which vex us at the present time. If public opinion is to be our guide in such matters and especially in connection with police administration then surely we must take steps to guarantee an informed and intelligent public opinion. . . .

IN THIS program of changing public opinion and, as a result, of changing methods of police administration, we must make every effort to produce conditions under which intelligent, well-trained, honest persons can come together for a pooling of their information and for the development of new methods of procedure which are better calculated to secure results. In other words, we must try, as nearly as possible, to create the same sort of laboratory conditions for work in this field as have been created in the field of the physical sciences. Both in the making of law, in the determination of the fundamental principles thereof, in the defining of crime, in establishing methods of procedure, in working out administrative policies, we should have the advice and the counsel of all persons who are concerned with this great problem. It is not a lawyer's problem, it is not a policeman's problem, it is not a problem for any one person or group of persons to solve. It is rather one in which all should be brought together to contribute what they know, to iron out the prejudices and the misconceptions which result from a too narrow point of view and then, as a result of the thinking and the experience of all the groups, will we begin to approximate a correct understanding of the problem and a better method of dealing with it.

Germany in the World Crisis

By WILLIAM MARTIN

Foreign Editor, *Journal de Genève*

The Contemporary Review, London

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS is universal. But in Germany it is more serious than in most other European countries as a result both of its dimensions and of its possible consequences. There are five million unemployed in Germany, more than in any other European country. This is because Germany is the most industrialized country in Europe and depends to a greater extent than any other country on her exports. Even before the War export requirements, the necessity of periodically finding fresh markets to ab-

sorb the continual increase in industrial production, formed the main preoccupation of the Imperial Government. One of the causes of the War was the fear of the German manufacturers that when the Russo-German treaty of commerce, which was due to expire in 1917, came to be renewed, they would lose the Russian market. This situation has inevitably grown worse in recent years, since the capacity of the home market has diminished and reparations have rendered more necessary than ever in the past a surplus of exports over imports. . . .

The parliamentary situation is such that the government can nowhere find any solid majority. The National Socialists and the German Nationalists having seceded from the Reichstag, the Socialists and Communists together can reckon upon 220 seats, as against a bourgeois minority of 209 deputies. It would be enough for them to vote together once on a serious question for the Government to be compelled to resign.

It is difficult to say what would happen then. In all probability either the existing government would maintain its

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self as a dictatorship, or a *coup d'état* would throw power into the hands of the National Socialists. In either of these two eventualities the Socialists would lose more than they would gain. Thus the Bruening Government is able to maintain itself without making serious concessions to the Socialists, and consistently obtains their votes, even on questions so difficult to reconcile with Socialist doctrine as the vote for the second cruiser.

A mere analysis of the parliamentary situation, however, does not go deep enough. Germany's good fortune does not spring only from the fact that the Socialist Party is reasonable for fear of worse to come. It does not spring only from the fact—although the fact is an important one—of the certainty that any sort of *coup d'état* would meet with the determined resistance of the trade unions, which have already broken the Kapp *Putsch*. In the hands of the trade unions, which have become more and more loyal to the state, the General Strike is being transformed into an instrument for the maintenance of social conservatism and the preservation of public order.

But over and above these two factors the real good fortune of this country, which has not in the past been given often to producing great men, is that at this decisive moment of its history it has found three men capable both of serving and of leading it. The first is an old Prussian marshal, a Protestant, brought up in an atmosphere of feudalism and fidelity to the Imperial dynasty, whom the blind chance of an unparalleled historical disaster has placed at the head of a republic of which he is the loyal servant. The second, Herr Bruening, is a Catholic intellectual who has passed from the service of the Christian trade unions to the service of the state, and who brings to that service the combination of a subtle dialectic and a will of iron. The third, Herr Braun, is a former journeyman printer, a Socialist of the moderate type, who is the representative of the mass of trade unions. . . .

IN DISARMAMENT the springs of German policy must be looked for in the domain of sentiment. The Germans know full well that as a people they have lost the habit of compulsory military service and would in no case agree to its reimposition. In the purely military sphere their economic and financial situation would render it impossible for them to make any greater effort than that which they are now making. A legal increase of their forces, made with the authorization of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles, could be only of the smallest, and would in no way affect the position of Germany *vis-à-vis* Europe. It would need more than an increase in her artillery or a few additional regiments to make Germany once again a great military power. As to any clandestine increase, the financial and social conditions of the country forbid it absolutely. The best guarantee of disarmament is the presence in the fac-

tories of a majority of trade union workers. . . .

What the Germans want from France are concessions in the sphere of reparations and disarmament, and mediation between themselves and Poland. Their great difficulty in any negotiation is that they have much to ask and little to offer. It is possible that France may find the proposed conditions too unfavorable; but it cannot be denied that among the majority of Germans the desire for an

entente exists. It is this which has prevented the Wilhelmstrasse from yielding to Italy's tempting offers of political collaboration; and although at the present moment the general atmosphere of Franco-German relations is somewhat troubled by the Austro-German customs union incident, it is more than probable that the policy of collaboration will be revived, since that policy is profoundly rooted in the spirit of those who are directing German policy.

The World Bank at Basle

By LELAND STOWE

From the New York Herald Tribune

IN THIS SWISS town on the Rhine, which forms the exact junction of Germany, France and Switzerland, there is now rounding out its first year of existence the most unusual, most extraordinary and most interesting bank in the world. It is the "baby bank" of the Young Plan, conceived to keep German reparations out of politics and international finance out of suspicious and antagonistic counter actions. It is called the Bank for International Settlements, but already it is known by its simple abbreviation—"B. I. S."—or, as frequently, simply "The International Bank." It may well be called this, for there is no other.

As to its unusualness the International Bank impresses one from the first glance. Consider that on March 31 its total assets exceeded 1,900,000,000 Swiss francs, yet should you attempt to cash a check for \$5 in the modest remodeled former hotel which houses the BIS you would not be able to do so unless a trusting employee or official handed you the equivalent in Swiss francs from his own pocket. There isn't any money in the headquarters of the International Bank. It owns and controls millions of dollars. It has been shifting these millions all over Europe, to Japan and the United States for almost twelve months and yet only one check has ever been drawn on the BIS.

Even its own employees do not receive their salaries by check or in cash. They simply find their salaries added to their personal accounts in the local banks. The International Bank has no coffers, no vaults, no cashier's cage. Money is the last thing its officials ever see or handle there. Yet in many ways it is the most important bank in the world.

Again, this is a bank in which twenty-four countries participate and which handles the currencies and investments of twenty-seven nations. Its financial dealings extend from Tokio to New York and may soon reach into South America; perhaps eventually around the globe. Yet the entire personnel of the bank which in this way shatters all banking precedents numbers only ninety-two. Ten nationalities are represented. Two

Americans, a German, a Frenchman, an Italian, an Englishman and a Belgian are its principal officials. . . .

It should be remarked at the outset that the "baby bank" of Basle—perhaps the most experimental bank, in its amazingly broad possibilities, of any in the world's history—was born and pushed out into a cruel world when many other banks of fifty or one hundred years old were dying in half a dozen different countries. The International Bank was born in Paris in June, 1929. It was only five months old when the market crashed in Wall Street. By the time it was released from the cradle here last May and left to learn how to walk for itself, both Europe and America were in the midst of the most serious economic and financial depression since the World War ended. In the midst of these unfavorable circumstances the Young Plan's baby has had to make its way. . . .

With this matter of restricted and uncertain financial, as well as business conditions in mind, we may consider with more justice what the International Bank, on the verge of its first anniversary, has accomplished. For simplicity's sake the bank's principal activities may be divided into three sections: 1. Credit activities of all kinds. 2. The bank's relations to gold movements and the gold problem. 3. Handling of reparations. To these numerous other technical items might be added. . . .

AFTER several days passed at the Bank in talking with the men who direct it and prying into its record and its objects you would come away, it seems to me, as I did—convinced of one thing above all others. It is infinitely more than just a bank. It is exactly what Owen D. Young, Thomas W. Lamont, Sir Josiah Stamp and the others intended it to be—a new machine, a new turbine, striving to equip the nations of the twentieth century to carry the swollen load of a civilization whose complexity is steadily increasing. It is at once a laboratory for international finance and a pioneer in international financial co-operation. As a laboratory it appeals to

Leading Articles

the specialists, but as a pioneer it appeals to the imagination of the average man. . . .

The first great difficulty, as outlined to me, was the fact that—perhaps inevitably—people expected too much. Like the League of Nations, or the World Court, or an engineer in the White House, popular opinion, always overthirsty for the optimistic, looked for one or several miracles to be worked by the International Bank. People were likely to forget that the bank was both an experiment and an infant. They wanted to forget that the bank was toddling out into a world disorganized by a crisis in which ten or twelve million persons were unemployed.

The bank had been designed to alleviate or cure a great many kinds of international financial ills. Well, here were the ills. Plenty of them. It was necessary, then, for the BIS officials to choose carefully what they could do; to explain that the bank's credit was decidedly limited, instead of being unlimited; to remind that it was working with other people's moneys and could

not undertake risks of any sort. After that, to do everything it could do within the scope of its proper functions and the necessary limitations of a new and untried organization. But public opinion had to be coaxed along these lines. It was not an easy task, under any circumstances, but it would have been easier had world conditions been otherwise.

"After that," said the spokesman, "between all the conflicting desires and contrasting counsels we had to decide what it was wise to do. It was absolutely necessary that we should 'feel our way.'"

The third difficulty encountered was the natural variety of opinion within the executive council itself as to what course was most advisable. This was never a political division of opinion, but merely the same diversity of opinion which is to be found in the board of directors of the National City Bank or of General Motors. Nevertheless, for the bank's chiefs to weed out the chaff or the impractical and keep the grain of the practical and necessary was a heavy assignment in itself. . . .

I was sitting in a business office of the International Bank. And I listened to the representative of a nation which in Europe is popularly credited with worrying more about its frontiers than any others, expound with conviction the thesis that the frontiers of Europe must be reduced and gradually eradicated if the capitalistic system is to stand fast against Bolshevism.

"There must be an easier flow of money from nation to nation," he said, "and hence an easier flow of trade. We cannot hope to wipe out frontiers, but we must diminish them. We must learn in Europe how to fit our needs to those of other peoples, how to transfer our surpluses to other people's needs." He was merely expressing a fundamental principle of the International Bank's efforts toward business and trade revival; not for the good of one nation but for the good of several nations—and, in the minds of bank officials, it should be remarked, quite as much to the ultimate benefit of American business and prosperity as to that of other nations.

The Foreign Legion's Anniversary

From The Spectator, London

THE FOREIGN LEGION has celebrated its centenary. It was established on March 10, 1831, by the following Royal Ordinance promulgated in France: "A Legion will be formed composed of foreigners. This Legion will be called 'The Foreign Legion.'" A centenary memorial will be unveiled in the courtyard of the Legion barracks at Sidi-Bel-Abbes, the cradle of the Legion, near Oran in Algeria. The monument is inscribed "The Legion to its dead, 1831-1931," and represents a cenotaph on which rests a globe of the world. At the four corners are models of legionaries in uniforms of different periods, representing the soldiers of the Legion who have died for France under Kingdom, Empire, and Republic.

One of the chief figures at this ceremony will be the almost legendary Colonel Rollet, who has been with the Legion for some thirty years and has often led it to victory. He is very short of stature, but has marked personality. When I visited the Legion last year he impressed on me that "Nous sommes durs, mais nous sommes justes."

Today there are about twenty thousand serving legionaries, mostly in the Mediterranean basin. Some of them rise to be N. C. O.'s from the ranks, and I was shown round the barracks at Sidi-Bel-Abbes by an Italian officer of the Legion who had joined as a legionary. After fifteen years' service they become entitled to pension, the amount of which depends on rank, active service, etc.

The Legion is composed of representa-

tives of many European nations, mostly Germans and Russians, owing to the unemployment and distress and political troubles of the War's aftermath in those countries. In the barracks the notices posted on the walls are in both German and French. There are very few Englishmen; they do not fit in well and are not wanted. I have spoken to one or two of them, but they were employed in the band or in technical work, and were not fighting soldiers. The pay is merely nominal, but there is an enlistment bounty at present of one thousand francs (£8), half of which is paid on joining and the remainder during the first few months of service. The age limits are from eighteen to forty, with a stiff medical examination.

THE FOOD of the Legion is good and well-cooked, and the men look very fit. Their bearing and drill are much smarter than that of the ordinary French soldier. At the large depot at Sidi-Bel-Abbes there is a Soldiers' Home, a library and writing-room, a famous band (that will be playing in Paris this year for the Colonial Exhibition), an excellent football team, and the legionaries are building a new stone cinema to replace the old one. The N. C. O.'s are the mainstay of the Legion and enjoy many privileges.

No identity papers are asked for, and so great is the respect of the French authorities for the anonymity of legionaries that they now refuse to make inquiries about them even at the request

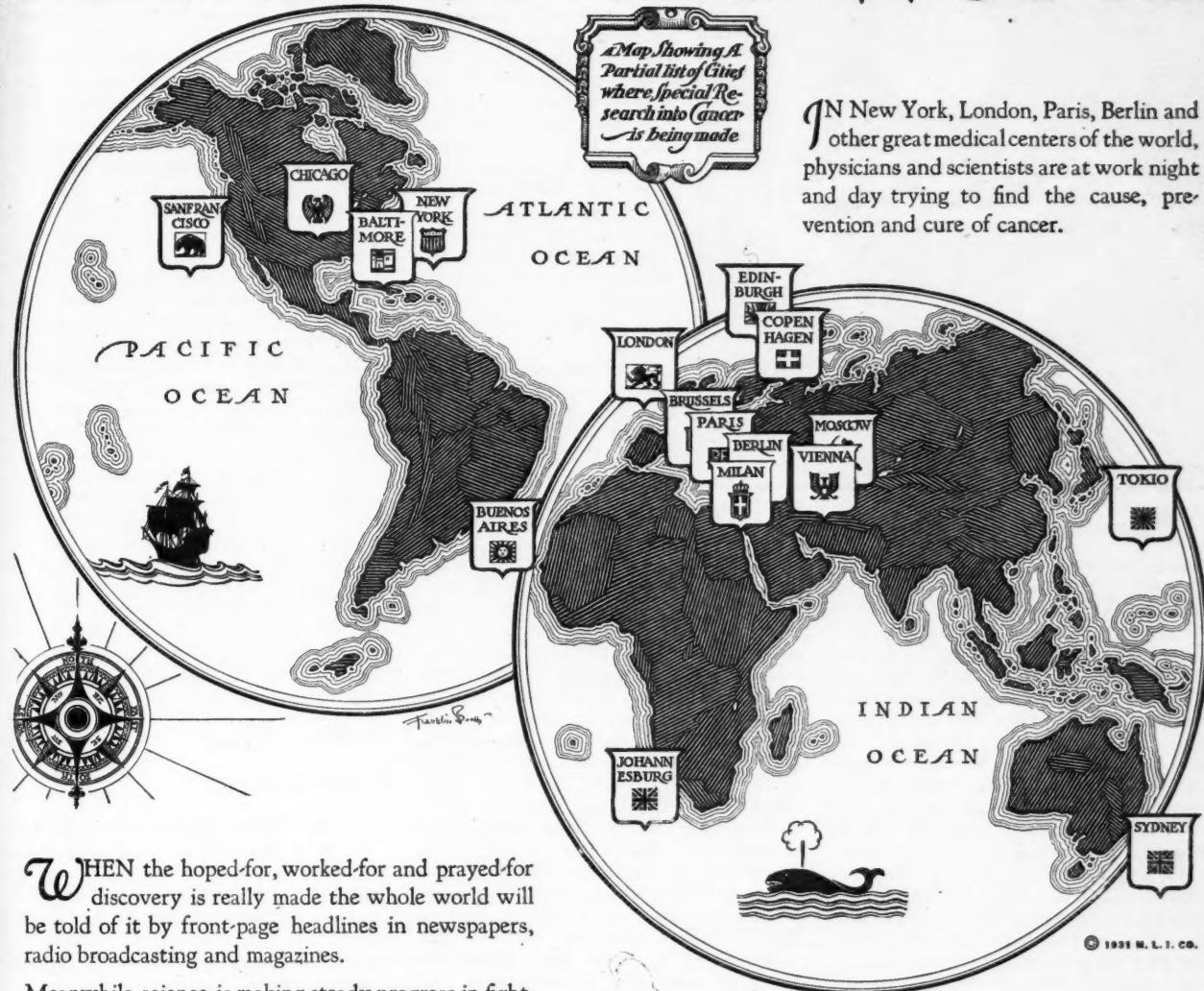
of Consular Officials acting on behalf of near relatives, intimating that such inquiries must pass through the diplomatic channels at Paris. They have used this ignorance of the true identity of serving legionaries to encourage a tradition on French territory of protecting them against legal proceedings.

Many Germans and Russians who have completed fifteen years' service become naturalized French citizens and settle down in North Africa. Some people have difficulty in understanding the loyalty of the Germans, for example, in a French regiment. The explanation seems to be that they are loyal not to France but to the Legion. They are not Germans the less, but they are legionaries the more.

The duty of an officer in the Legion is harder in peace than in war. He must gain the respect, if not the affection, of his men so that they will not only readily accept the risk of almost certain death, but also, a much harder thing, submit to the irksome discipline imposed when not on service. What is it that makes men join the Legion? Most motives must be mixed. There is Africa's mysterious magnetism; the lure of the unveiled African sun for modern sun-worshippers; the call of the desert for some; for others the call of adventure; the iron discipline and almost fabulous exploits; even the stories of cruelty and injustice and the propaganda against the Legion; all these draw recruits.

For most of them the Legion is a refuge from life. They have suffered

All Over the World



IN New York, London, Paris, Berlin and other great medical centers of the world, physicians and scientists are at work night and day trying to find the cause, prevention and cure of cancer.

WHEN the hoped-for, worked-for and prayed-for discovery is really made the whole world will be told of it by front-page headlines in newspapers, radio broadcasting and magazines.

Meanwhile science is making steady progress in fighting the disease which kills more people, past 40, in the United States than any other disease but one—heart disease.

As in many other wars against disease, the great weapon at present is education—spreading the knowledge that cancer in its early stages can often be destroyed by radium and x-rays or removed by surgery. But there is no accepted proof that any drug, serum or local application can cure it.

Cancer itself is neither hereditary nor contagious. Its early development is usually painless.

But while cancer prowls, like a thief in the night, attacking and robbing the unwary, alert defense against it is saving thousands of lives. Complete health examinations, made in time to locate the presence of the enemy, are the best defense against cancer.

Be suspicious of all abnormal lumps, strange growths, swellings, sore spots that refuse to heal, or unusual

discharges from any part of the body. Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in appearance. If you have jagged or broken teeth, have them smoothed off or removed. Continued irritation of the tongue or any other part of the body is often the beginning of cancer trouble.

Quacks and charlatans, who claim to have discovered secret cancer "cures", prey upon the ignorance of their victims—and their victims lose precious time when every hour is of utmost value in preventing the growth of the disease.

Modern science appeals to intelligence. Many untimely deaths can be prevented by getting rid of cancerous growths. More especially is this true while they are local and confined to a small area.

Send for the Metropolitan's booklet, "A Message of Hope". Ask for Booklet 631-V which will be mailed free.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT

ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Leading Articles

From *Kladderadatsch*, Berlin

ANOTHER GERMAN JOINS THE LEGION

from its sadness, its hardness and its uncertainty. Perhaps bowed down by their misdeeds and rejected by their own, they seek new life under a new name in a new land, and by the mental and physical anodyne of hard work and the excitement of constant adventure and active service they find rest to their souls. They have their "pleasures," too, for bad wine and bad women are both cheap and plentiful in North Africa. Even in ordinary life a person who asks too many questions is shunned, but to be guilty of such bad form in the Legion is to invite trouble. I have often remarked a strange look in legionaries' eyes—those windows of the soul—and once when I put some questions about the past to a legionary it was just as if a blind had been drawn down; and I knew at once I had blundered.

The Legion is the last refuge of those who for one reason or another, a woman, the law, romance, the difficulty of ordering one's own life decently, are fugitives from the ordinary everyday life of the world. They seek a kind of cloistered security (not, however, without the dust and heat of Africa), where past cares and disappointments and present material responsibilities can be forgotten. This is why the Legion in some ways resembles a militant religious order. Its members break with the past, take a new name, and neither know nor are known to their new brethren.

Their novitiate lasts some three months at the depot, under very strict novice masters, usually German N. C. O.'s. The legionary is bound by at least two of the monastic vows while he is in the Legion—poverty and obedience. His pay is only about one half penny a day for the first year at any rate, and obedience becomes second nature. Just as St. Francis chose Poverty for his bride and that of his order of Franciscans, so the legionary may be said to have chosen Death as his bride. For Death is, indeed, the bride of the Legion, as was

well expressed by General de Négrier in his famous words before the battle of Langson: "Mais vous autres, légionnaires, vous êtes soldats pour mourir, et je vous envoie où l'on meurt." Any man who comes to the Legion should know that he comes to die, or at least that there is small hope of escape. The actual motto of the Legion is "Honneur et Fidélité: Valeur et Discipline;" perhaps an alternative motto would be: "Morituri vos salutant."

Then, too, like the famous religious orders, the Legion has its traditions. On the wall of the Invalides at Paris there are the names of three legionaries graven in letters of gold. These are they who commanded the small detachment of the Legion—only some sixty souls who, without water, without food, and without shelter from the blazing Mexican sun, for ten hours kept at bay no fewer than two thousand Mexicans, and killed six hundred of them. This happened on April 30, 1863, during the French intervention in Mexico under Napoleon III, and its anniversary is the annual festival of the Legion. If you go to Sidi-Bel-Abbes and visit the Salle d'Honneur of the Legion you will see a vivid picture of the event painted by a legionary. Each year on April 30, every detachment of the Legion is paraded in hollow square and the account is read to them, just as the account of British troops standing still to the "Birkenhead" drill was read to German troops by order of a former Kaiser.

No one can tell the future of the Legion. It is said that objections to it may be raised at the League of Nations. France must know that the Legion meets with disapproval in certain countries. Perhaps she thinks of the famous Arab proverb: "The dogs bark, but the caravan (the Legion) goes on." F. K. B.

André Maurois on Our Colleges

"**I**N AMERICA there are close to a million university students—nearly one-hundredth of the population. Why are they in college?" asks André Maurois, writing in *La Petite Gironde*, Bordeaux, France. The famous biographer has recently spent a term in the United States as exchange professor of literature.

"First, because American high schools, corresponding to the French *lycées*, furnish a less complete education. But particularly, they go to college in America to spend four happy years.

"Do the students work? Yes, but not as hard as in France and along different

lines. American students have a wider choice of studies. There is less written work. They look to books not for increased knowledge, but for rules of behavior. They admire the French moralists such as Montaigne, Rabelais, and La Rochefoucauld. Their knowledge of the French language is surprising when it is remembered that they are not studying it for teaching purposes, but only for general culture."

French educational standards, continues M. Maurois, are uniform under governmental supervision—whether the institution be Grenoble, Nancy, or whatnot. But independent American universities vary widely, some seeking size and others culture, with courses varying from aesthetics to scenario-building or pastry-cooking. This is far from reprehensible, however, when one reflects that it is no mean task to form a student body of a million in twenty years.

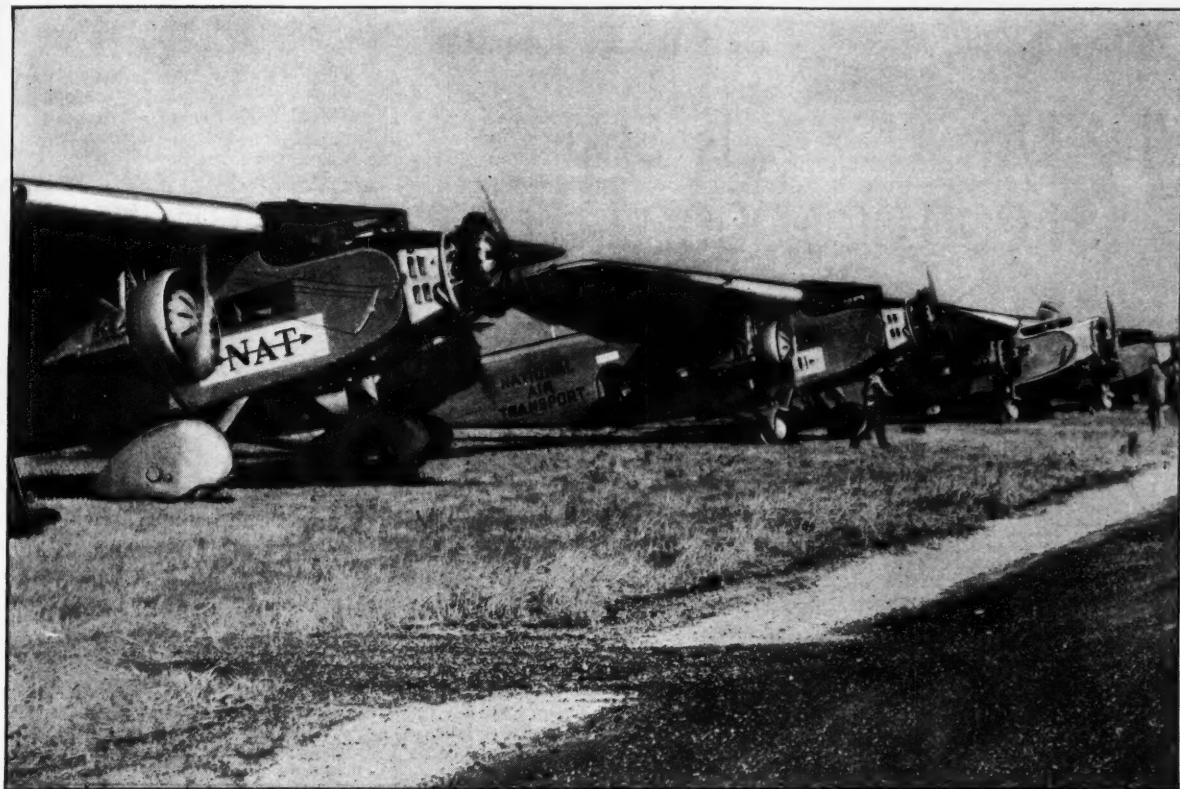
"One's sympathy is extended to the curious and alert young Americans," says the biographer. "I much admire the younger generation as I saw it in men's and women's colleges. An anxious generation, it is no longer firmly Puritan. It searches for a suitable doctrine and ethical rules, with liberality and frankness. Very human, young America is closer to young France than I suspected."

Uniting Four Democracies

DR. KARL RENNER was the first Chancellor of republican Austria, and he is now President of its Parliament. Interviewed by a reporter as to the proposed Austro-German economic union, the statesman voiced his views in the *Prager Tagblatt*, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Says he: "I regret that the whole plan of Austro-German customs union, through the precocious publicity it received, looks entirely different from what it really is. Again and again the two governments concerned state that it is nothing but a customs union and that the much feared *Anschluss*—political union—is out of the question. Both parties make it clear that what they want is a customs union only; that other nations may join this union, thereby nearing the Pan-Europe ideal. The Social-Democrats of Germany and Austria are determined to end the deadlock of European economic politics. No conference so far has achieved any betterment of the situation. I remind you of the European Customs Conference that brought no results at all. There is no reason to be alarmed because there is no secret pact of an offensive character.

"I, for my part, believe that the four democracies of France, Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia should unite. . . . The political situation will facilitate a union, it being apparent that a democracy will more readily negotiate with another democracy. But the goal is naturally an economic one."



ON THE LINE

NOT OFTEN does the National Air Transport assemble its fleet of Ford tri-motored, all-metal planes, because, like a railroad, the "rolling stock" must keep moving. Every hour day and night an N. A. T. plane is humming through the skies on its scheduled way, carrying cargo of passengers, mail or express.

The fleet of fourteen-passenger transports is pictured here about to take its place with the famous fliers of the United Air Lines, of which National Air Transport is one of the most active divisions. You can properly imagine each of these perfectly groomed machines taking off to a different destination over established lines, guided by electric beacons, controlled from point to point by radio telegraph and telephone.

Their goals might be: New York . . . Dallas . . . Toledo . . . Fort Worth . . . Cleveland . . . Tulsa . . .

Chicago . . . Moline . . . Kansas City . . . Oklahoma.

From all these points the National Air Transport can today make swift connection with sister air-lines flying to all important centers west of the Mississippi. You can now fly by National Air Transport, without stop-overs, from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 31 hours; and from the Pacific to the Atlantic in 28 hours.

Five years' experience in transport flying and eleven million miles of successful operation are the foundation of this necessary transportation service.

Of course, Ford all-metal, tri-motored commercial transports form an important part of the National Air Transport fleet. For Ford planes are in demand wherever the American public has learned to accept aviation as a commercial factor of importance.

Last year alone Ford planes flew 8,000,000 miles!

Why Uncle Sam Is Short \$1,000,000,000

IN A depression year his people have promptly cut down his allowance. Yet his expenses have remained high, with no opportunity to economize.

AS THE END of Uncle Sam's financial year—June 30—drew near, it became evident that he would "go into the red" to the extent of more than \$1,000,000,000. The deficit on April 30, covering ten months only, was already \$879,000,000.

All who stop to think must know that the Government can be no better off than the individual. It is a silent partner in every business that is carried on. It takes toll from the interest earned by invested capital. It shares in the pay envelope of every man or woman whose wage is above the bare necessities of life. Such is the effect of the income tax, now in its nineteenth year.

Our experts in government finance, at various times in years gone by, devised three ways for obtaining revenue that still persist. One is the tariff, which yielded \$587,000,000 in the last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1930. Another is the tax levied on such things as pistols and oleomargarine, but including (at times) spirits and fermented liquors, automobiles, and tobacco. That tax in the last fiscal year yielded \$630,000,000. The third source of revenue is a tax on the income of individuals and corporations, which last year amounted to \$2,410,000,000.

In 1919, just before prohibition, the Government's income from liquor taxes was \$483,000,000, large by reason of wartime rates. In 1916 the same sources had provided \$247,000,000. Now, of course, the yield is practically nil. Meanwhile the tax return from tobacco has grown from \$88,000,000 in the pre-War year 1916 to \$450,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930. Tobacco has thus supplanted spirits and fermented liquors as a principal source of internal revenue.

This statement of Uncle Sam's diminishing income in a depression period is based upon the first ten months of the fiscal year that will end on June 30 next. Let us take up first his receipts from the familiar tax on incomes earned by individuals and corporations, which had amounted on April 30 to \$1,536,000,000. In the corresponding ten months one year earlier (that is, ended April 30, 1930), the Treasury collected \$1,850,000,000 from the income tax. Here, in this

one item, the Government is already out \$314,000,000.

Next we consider the current revenue from the tariff. The past ten months have brought \$322,000,000 into the Treasury from our custom-houses, whereas the corresponding period a year earlier yielded \$463,000,000. Here, in our second item, is a loss of \$141,000,000.

The third item, miscellaneous internal revenue (largely the tobacco tax), brought in \$470,000,000 in the ten months ended on April 30 last, and \$514,000,000 in the same period a year earlier. Here the loss is \$44,000,000.

All three items combined have failed Uncle Sam; these last five-sixths of a year, by \$500,000,000. This is a falling-off to the extent of nearly 18 per cent. If continued for the remaining two months the loss in revenue would be \$600,000,000, or almost two million dollars for each business day of the year.

Every prudent business man, in such circumstances, would cut his garment to fit the cloth. But Uncle Sam has two excuses and one handicap. First, his expenditures for this fiscal year now ending were planned—irretrievably authorized, indeed, by Congress—long before the year even began. Second, he must be the shining example of altruism. He could not discharge employees and add to unemployment. He was expected rather to be overgenerous, to spend more than ever on roads and buildings, to relieve distress caused by drought, to buy the farmer's surplus wheat and cotton that a depressed world could not absorb. Those are his two excuses.

His handicap is that, unlike the ordinary business man, he is not allowed to build up a surplus, in a period of prosperity, to carry him through a bad year. Fortunately he had been able to reduce his debts, so that he owes now only 16½ billions of dollars against a peak of more than 25 billions at the close of the War. It was a reduction of one-third in eleven years. Now that debt is rising again. But as soon as ever a surplus was in sight—not once but many times since the War—the lawmakers at Washington



From a cartoon by Ireland, in the Columbus *Dispatch*

lowered income-tax rates and abolished or radically reduced other levies such as those that had been placed on automobiles and theater admissions.

Most people think that the Government is hopelessly rich, that the Treasury is bursting with money. Actually there is at best a daily balance, which now is a daily deficit.

Uncle Sam's present financial embarrassment seems to have come as a surprise to many who needed only to consider well-known facts. The financial pages of this magazine, for example, and of every newspaper, did not fail to indicate all during the year 1930 that railroad revenues were suffering materially. Was it necessary to wait until income-tax day, March 15, 1931, to know that tax returns would also be less? The annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad, made public in April, shows operating revenues of 70 millions in 1920 and 58 millions in 1930. It shows also a matter of \$1,913,000 less federal taxes payable upon 1930 income. We cite the U. P. merely as a selection made at random.

Suppose for variety we examine the annual report of an industrial giant, the General Motors Corporation, likewise made public in April. We find an entry: "U. S. and foreign income taxes"; and we find further that the amount dropped from 28 million dollars set aside for income taxes in 1930 to 17 millions payable this year. Small corporations as well as large ones have been sending income-tax checks to Uncle Sam in this same diminishing ratio. Obviously many others found the margin of profit completely wiped out, with no tax due to the Government.

We remind the reader again that the Government's fiscal year, though based upon a budget presented in December,

Finance

1929, is actually dependent upon two quarterly income-tax payments—from individuals and corporations—which are pure guesswork until made. One of these came into the Treasury on March 15 and the other is due on June 15.

TARIFF RECEIPTS, in the first ten months of this fiscal year, amounted to \$322,000,000, in contrast to \$463,000,000 received at the custom-houses in the corresponding period of the year before. This is a loss of 141 millions, or half a million dollars each business day. Here the comparison is influenced somewhat by new tariff rates, under the Hawley-Smoot law which went into effect on June 18, 1930.

In order to discover the full effect of depression upon Uncle Sam's tariff receipts, it is necessary to make our comparison include part of the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1929. We place the figures in the form of a table, and call the reader's attention to the fact that the comparison is of imports, not duties paid:

Imports—January, February, March (Value, in millions of dollars)

	1929	1930	1931
Raw materials.....	418	309	179
Raw foodstuffs.....	147	119	89
Mfd. foodstuffs.....	110	71	56
Semi-manufactures....	211	190	108
Mfd. commodities.....	236	204	135
Total.....	1122	893	567

This table shows that American business men shopped abroad, in the first quarter of 1931, to just half the extent that they had shopped in the same three months of the prosperous year 1929. Irrespective of changes up or down in particular rates, it is plain why tariff receipts have fallen off.

Britain's imports show a falling off from 1490 million dollars during January, February, and March in 1929, to 1380 millions in 1930 and 1022 in 1931.

Reverting for a moment only to the item of miscellaneous internal revenue receipts, which showed a drop from 514 millions to 417 millions in our ten-month period, there are some interesting details. These details cover nine months only. The falling-off in the stamp tax on cigarettes was negligible. On cigars the loss was nearly 3 million dollars; on bonds and stock issues, 5 millions; on stock sales or transfers, 15 millions.

So far this statement of Uncle Sam's financial position has concerned itself only with receipts, uniformly dwindling. It is not so easy to be equally specific in advance about the gentleman's expenditures. We do know that the sum total of "expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts" had reached \$3,558,906,000 on April 30, this year. In the ten months that ended on April 30, 1930, those expenditures had been \$3,346,355,000. Here is an increase of 212 millions in that particular kind of expenditure.

There have been losses due to the Government's effort to check a decline in the price of wheat and other staples. There have been heavy outlays in loans upon veterans' service certificates.

* "SERVING THE EMPIRE OF THE WEST" *

ARIZONA

**TURNS
WATER
TO
GOLD**



CATTLE barons and copper kings have in the past contributed most of the glory to Arizona's history. Now comes the farmer, promising a new era of development in agriculture. Still a leader in animal husbandry and the largest producer of copper, the forty-eighth star in the flag sees in her reclaimed arid lands the greatest opportunities of the future.

Interested in the trend of commercial development in the West, we asked leading citizens and community bodies to project for us Arizona's possibilities of the next decade.

"We consider agriculture the industry of greatest future promise," was the reply. "New irrigation projects should in ten years double the present farm acreage of 600,000 acres, and specialized crops, such as citrus fruits and winter vegetables, should double the present annual crop value of \$50,000,000.

"In the last decade \$150,000,000 was invested in new railroad, mine, utility and irrigation construction, and more than \$30,000,000 in highway construction. We expect to spend as much again, if not more, before 1940.



"Arizona will continue to lead the nation in copper production and the west in combined mineral output; its livestock and lumber industries should maintain normal growth; tourist travel, which now brings \$50,000,000 annually to the state, should continue to show large increase; the population growth of 32% since 1920 should be equaled. The frontier as it was known in Arizona, is no longer..."



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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
MORE THAN \$295,000,000

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Finance

Mr. Snowden's Optimistic Budget

BRITAIN'S TAXPAYERS get their bad news in one shock, not by the slower processes familiar in the shaping of financial legislation at Washington. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presents his budget to the House of Commons in April of each year. Always the budget contains surprises, in things left out quite as much as in things put in. Last year it was Philip Snowden's job to find about \$200,000,000 of new revenue. This year it has been necessary for him to find \$187,000,000 more—by which the reader will understand that the cost of government in the 1930 estimates increased by \$200,000,000 over 1929, and still further increased by \$187,000,000 in the 1931 estimates.

Last year Mr. Snowden raised income tax rates and added to the beer tax. This year he acted the part of juggler rather than that of magician. He produced no new tax and increased only the levy on gasoline. Instead he borrowed \$100,000,000 from the so-called Dollar Exchange Fund that has been kept in New York for debt payments, and altered his income-tax bookkeeping system so as to bring into this fiscal year's receipts some \$50,000,000 that would ordinarily have been paid next year. The taxpayer must remit three-fourths in January, instead of half. There remained only \$37,000,000 to discover in some new way. This Mr. Snowden somewhat painlessly finds by increasing the gasoline tax to 12 cents a gallon, from 8 cents.

Thus by "raiding the hen roosts" and by borrowing from the future the Chancellor postpones for a year any new shock to the British taxation system. "Surely," he says, "that is something to be thankful for." And as for the future:

"I do not for one moment conceal my opinion that the position continues to be grave and that the finances of next year may present difficult problems. Indeed, if the world depression fails to lift, a reduction in expenditure will be the only alternative to increased taxation.

"If we can effect substantial economies during the year, and if there is some improvement in trade, I do not think next year's budget may be unduly alarming. But, failing this, next year a heavy increase of taxation will be inevitable."

This year's expenditures in Britain will exceed £803,000,000, or nearly four billion American dollars. The fixed debt charge is £355,000,000, or 44 per cent. of the total. It costs approximately as much to run the British Government as it does to run that of the United States, but there are less than half as many people to pay the tax bill; and not so many large corporations. The burden thus falls heavily upon individuals, with the poorer classes quite exempt.

In his budget speech, Chancellor Snowden gave warning of his plans for a land tax, a penny in the pound of

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Finance

value. A piece of land appraised at a thousand pounds, or \$5000, would pay (in addition to local taxes) a tax of approximately \$20 a year—roughly, four-tenths of one per cent. Time must elapse before an appraisal system can be established, and in addition there is a Parliamentary course that must be steered with care. The House of Lords has defeated previous proposals for a land tax. But the Parliamentary Act of 1911, which curtailed the veto power of the Upper House, seems to smooth the way for this new legislation. The Lords now have no veto if, in the opinion of the Speaker, a measure contains only "provisions dealing with the imposition, repeal, alteration, or regulation of taxation and the provision of public money supply."

The Prince of Sales

BACK FROM HIS TOUR of South America, the Prince of Wales told the business men of England what one newspaper correspondent described as some unpalatable truths. Said the Prince, in substance:

"I have heard a great many Englishmen say that the American way of 'boasting' goods, the American form of publicity, is very vulgar. That is entirely a matter of opinion, but the fact remains that our friends in the United States get away with it. If we wish to push our goods better, we must take a leaf out of their book."

"Let me tell you, briefly, what are the daily experiences of the business man in South America. When he wakes up in the morning, he telephones, and his service and implements are of North American make. He gets into his motor car and drives to his office, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred that motor car is of American make. His office and equipment and everything he uses during the day are up-to-date, efficient articles from the United States.

"When he has finished his day's work his mind, if he can afford it, will tend toward relaxation. His radio and gramophone come from North America. So do the films he sees in the 'movie' theater, and not only do they foreshadow life and culture in the United States, but, to make it even easier for him, the captions are in his own language. And, finally, if he moves around the city in which he lives in the dark, he'll find every type of manufactured goods attractively advertised and illuminated in every available prominent position in that city."

"I have formed the impression from my experiences in the last three months that we have a tendency to adhere too closely to pre-war types of manufacture. We used to sell our goods on their quality and durability.

"We forget that change of taste has come over the world since the war," he said. "It is a world-wide change. In

The English measure wealth in terms of INCOME

AN EXPERIENCED VIEWPOINT OF TIMELY SIGNIFICANCE

• INCOME...rather than capital...measures a man's wealth in England. When he is "worth five thousand," the Englishman refers to his annual income and not to his principal...though obviously his principal would represent a much larger sum.

This point of view reflects the long experience of the English in financial matters. It is an impressive recognition of the fundamental aim of investment. The true investor seeks well-secured income, rather than uncertain profits from questionable assets. He is reconciled to the fact that regular income, consistently added to his capital, is the most dependable road to financial security.

Such a program leads naturally to the choice of bonds as the favored medium of investment. It places emphasis where it belongs in investing—on INCOME, adequately safeguarded. It points clearly to the unusual opportunities available in the present bond market.

Ordinarily, bond income costs about the same one time as another. But at infrequent intervals, as at present, many sound bonds can be obtained at prices that give unusually high returns. By taking advantage of such opportunities, the far-sighted investor appreciably increases the income from his investments *for years to come*.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. has consistently served those who recognize INCOME as the chief aim of investment. Since the day it was founded, this house has confined its business to bonds, notes and debentures. It has adhered to this policy in full confidence that, year in and year out, it affords the greatest protection to the investors whom it is privileged to serve.

We shall be glad to suggest bonds which we have approved—from among the unusual values in today's market—to fit your requirements. Write for current recommendations.

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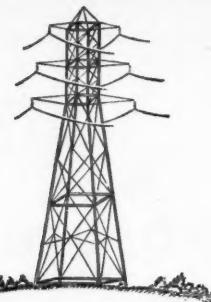
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DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME—ONE HOUR LATER

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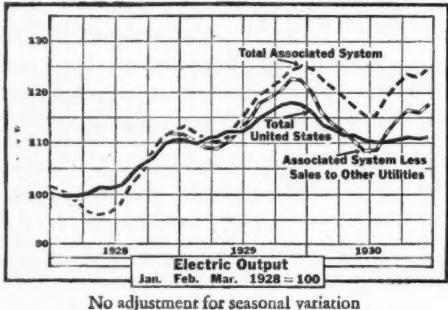
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A WRITER of histories made this remark to us when we visited his library and commented on his complete file of the Review of Reviews. There in bound form he had a history of the last forty years.

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R.R. 6-31

Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York City

Finance

the past an article sold mainly on account of its quality and durability—that was because people could afford it. Today the majority appear to desire goods that will not last so long.

"The first reason is they want cheaper goods. Another is they are always looking forward to some improvement. Another reason is that they have got into the habit of wanting change for the sake of change. In fact, the taste of the world is becoming as fickle as women's fashions."

Originally the Prince was to speak only to the 3500 members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce within sound of his voice in Free Trade Hall. But shortly before the guests sat down to luncheon there came a message from King George in Buckingham Palace, London, saying he would like to hear it. A truck carrying broadcasting apparatus from the Manchester transmitting station was rushed toward the hall, running out of gasoline a few blocks away. Workmen hurried the microphones and other apparatus in on foot, just before the Prince rose to speak. The King heard every word—and all England similarly had the privilege of listening to the advice of its royal salesman.

Secretary Mellon Speaks

ANDREW W. MELLON speaks with

authority based upon a long and successful business career and upon ten years in the office of Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents. He is not addicted to frequent utterance, so that his address on May 5, before American and foreign bankers assembled in Washington, was rare in itself as well as in its substance. We quote his analysis of war and its economic aftermath:

"The troubles which all of us take at this time can not be cured by any quick and easy method, or at some one else's expense, and it is well to face that fact. The world is passing through one of the most extensive depressions it has ever known. In practically all countries we have had falling prices, unemployment, decreased consumption, difficult problems of government finance and, in some countries, political revolutions. One must not underestimate the seriousness of the present situation. And yet, we must not lose our sense of perspective, for we know that the present crisis is not unprecedented. On the contrary the world is going through one of those transition stages which come from time to time and entail drastic and far-reaching economic readjustments."

"The present crisis is more severe because it follows a war in which the whole world was involved. The sweeping readjustments, which were inevitable in a society that had witnessed revolutionary changes in technology, would have come gradually and less painfully under normal peace-time processes. Unfortunately, they were first

Finance

delayed by the war, and then precipitated suddenly on a world already thrown out of balance by the vast and violent dislocations which the war left behind. The economic depression that followed is, in part, the price we pay for war and must be reckoned apparently as a seemingly unavoidable stage in the sequence of events.

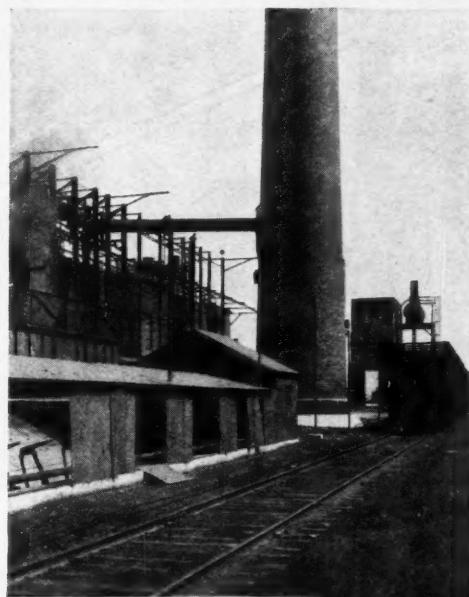
"Wars invariably cause waste. They also cause monetary inflation and rise in prices, followed by a period of disorderly industrial activity and too rapid and ill-balanced expansion in all directions, resulting eventually in the production of goods and services out of line with the world's contemporary capacity to absorb. Eventually a readjustment must take place. Prices must be revised and costs of production and output must be brought down to a point where the demand will again be stimulated and goods will move into consumption. In short, a balanced condition must be restored; and this may be done without a general reduction in wages, provided the period of readjustment is not too long drawn out, and on condition also that we reduce costs by yet greater efficiency in labor, in management, and in distribution.

"In this country there has been a concerted and determined effort on the part of both government and business not only to prevent any reduction in wages, but to keep the maximum number of men employed and thereby to increase consumption. Every man that can be kept at work or put back into employment adds to the nation's buying power and so stimulates further production. Progress can be achieved only by a great onward movement made up of a vast number of individual efforts, and not by any single action that governments or groups of men can take.

"I do not believe in any quick or spectacular remedies for the ills from which the world is suffering. Nor do I share the belief that there is anything fundamentally wrong with the social system under which we have achieved in this and other industrialized countries a degree of economic well-being unprecedented in the history of the world. Capitalism, or whatever name may be applied to the system which has been evolved in adapting individual initiative to the machine age, has defects, of course, and may be, as has been suggested, still in its infancy. But there is no disputing the fact that it has produced an abundance of food and clothing and all the necessities of life, so that our problem is not one involving basic inability to produce the goods needed to satisfy human wants."

Secretary Mellon, as we have suggested, has had a business career of vast achievement. But at the moment he is the financial head of the greatest business in the world, that of the United States Government; and that business is showing a loss this fiscal year of more than a billion dollars. He knows whereof he speaks, and plainly possesses the national—and even the international—view.

STEADY EARNINGS



A NEW record for earnings available for dividends was established for the year 1930 by The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, Chicago. The record was achieved in spite of the fact that gross revenues were lower than in 1929 as a result of decreased consumption of gas for industrial purposes. Increasing domestic use of gas, and operating economies of an able management, made possible the increased net earnings.

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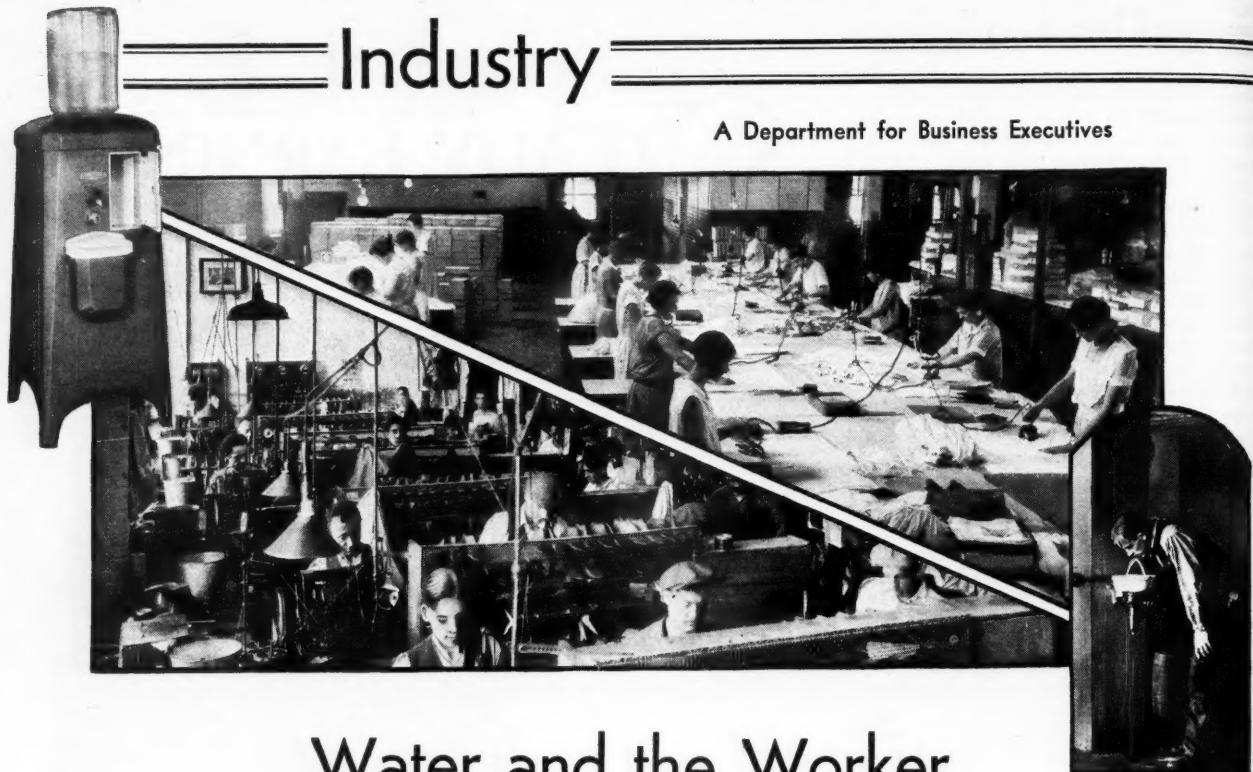
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Water and the Worker

Inset from the
Frigidaire Corp.

AN OLD FORM of torture consisted of making men thirsty, and then preventing them from quenching their thirst although drinking water was within easy reach. Such torture would not be tolerated in any civilized country of today. Yet in industry millions of workers are chronic sufferers from lack of sufficient drinking water.

Water is as much a food as any other form of nourishment. A human being can exist without food for forty or more days so long as he has water. Deny him water and within a few days the torture of thirst will drive him insane, and he will die. Few men are subjected to that. Yet water is perhaps the most neglected and overlooked factor in determining the efficiency, comfort, and health of the human machine.

More than two-thirds of the weight of the human body consists of water. The human body cannot exert a muscle, inhale or exhale a breath, without disposing of moisture and calling in turn for a supply of moisture. Unless the amount of water imbibed by the human machine equals that given off, discomfort, ill health, and ultimately death follow.

There are other reasons, also, why water is so necessary to the human machine. Water aids in carrying off the body poisons and the wastes of metabolism. It lessens the work demanded of kidneys, skin, and lungs. It is necessary for the proper digestion of foods. In these various ways, the body loses between four and six pints of water a day. This means that the body must be

PLACING COOL, palatable drinking water near at hand saves the time of the employee, makes him more efficient, and guards his health. Electric coolers are proving the most efficient.

supplied with six pints a day to replace it. Yet many people will not drink the amount of liquid which their systems require, without being told to. Others forego the liquid they need because they begrudge the time, or because they are afraid to leave their work.

When will this water—which the workers' systems crave—be supplied? Allowing eight hours for sleep out of the twenty-four, two for traveling to and from work, six for recreation and eight for work, means that a large part of the water required for the human system must be taken in during working hours. But is it?

It has been truthfully said that we are walking tanks, since the amount of water in the human body averages approximately 76 per cent. An average man weighing 150 pounds is composed of 110 pounds of water! Water is our most important food because it is the foundation of all foods. Dr. Stanley Thomas, the well known dietician, has pointed out that water in the human system serves these five distinct purposes:

It enters into the chemical composition of the tissues;
It is the first ingredient of the blood;
It is the distributor and equalizer of heat in the body;
It is a lubricant and prevents friction;
It is the body's sole flushing system.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has said, "Every life process takes place, and it can only take place, under water. The more vitally important our organs are, the more water they have in them. Our bones, our skin, our nails contain only 5 to 50 per cent. water while our vital organs, our glands and our brains are from 80 to 90 per cent. water.

THE SUPPLY of drinking water in ample quantities in a palatable condition is a fundamental factor in employee welfare and human efficiency. Cool water quenches thirst more readily than cold water; water which is too cold may also be the cause of violent headaches, cramps, and may increase the susceptibility to colds and infection. It is preferable to drink a small quantity often, than to drink large amounts infrequently.

That is why sources of drinking water should be conveniently located for the worker. By a palatable and healthy temperature is meant between 45 and 55 degrees. When water is cooled by ice, the temperature of the water is correct for only a few minutes. When first packed with ice, a cooler will deliver water of about 38 degrees, Fahrenheit, which is too cold. As the ice melts, the water becomes warmer, and it will have a temperature of 62 degrees by the time the ice has melted. Experiments have shown that men prefer to drink water at a temperature from 50 to 52 degrees during the winter and 46 degrees during the summer. Electric coolers can accomplish this automatically, of course. In other words, ice fails when it is most

Industry

needed. Tests have shown that the average ice-cooled cooler requires approximately 2500 pounds of ice a year, to which cost must be added that of servicing.

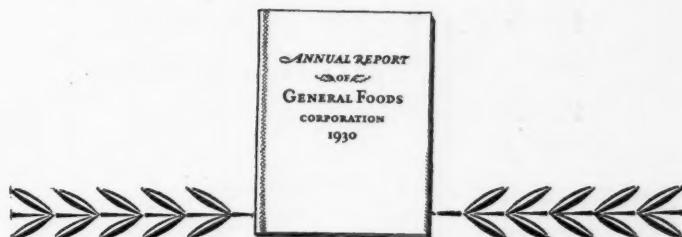
DRINKING FOUNTAINS of improper design have proved a source for epidemics of grippe and similar ailments. Although the water pail and dipper can still be seen in construction camps, along railroad tracks, and even among the track gangs of street car companies, such methods are forbidden in the larger cities. Factory and health laws require that employees be furnished with a sufficient supply of pure drinking water supplied through pipes connected with water mains. Although our sources of water lack the dangers from typhoid and other water-borne diseases so common a generation ago, other hazards have arisen to call for eternal watchfulness. For example, the chlorination of water supplies has introduced increased risk from lead poisoning, because chlorine attacks lead more readily than does pure water. As the United States Public Health Service has pointed out, many localities are closer to the threshold where chronic poisoning may result than is generally realized.

A survey of eighty-nine cities shows that in eighty-six of them the drinking water was too warm to be palatable. Faucets are left running, in the effort to obtain cool drinking water. Hundreds of thousands of gallons of water are wasted daily from this one cause alone; it is probably the chief cause of low pressure and a water shortage in our larger cities during the summer. Where faucets are left running, the amount of water wasted each day will be many times greater than that consumed by the worker. Here the cost of attempting to obtain cool water can be balanced against the cost of refrigeration, when the cost per thousand gallons of water is known. The ordinary electric cooler can be operated twenty-four hours a day for about the same cost as a 50-watt lamp. This about equals the cost of 1000 gallons of water in the larger cities.

ANOTHER ADVANTAGE of the self-contained electric cooler in such plants as steel mills, is that servicing with ice may frequently be overlooked, so that where a dependable supply of cool water is most important, it is most likely to fail. With an electrically operated unit, on the other hand, the entire service becomes automatic once the cooler has been connected to the source of electric supply.

Persons engaged at light labor, such as office work, require at least two quarts of water each twenty-four hours, while persons engaged in heavy labor should consume one gallon or more each 24 hours. It has been found that women on piecework will not stop to drink, so that lack of water is a contributing cause of absenteeism and sickness among women. Some employers have paper drinking cups containing cool water taken around among the office force

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THE past year emphasized the stability of food manufacturing concerns. Taken by and large, the leading food companies maintained almost normal business.

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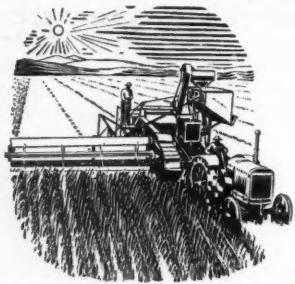
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Industry

twice a day, because they recognize the importance of cool, refreshing water to the efficiency as well as the health of the workers.

Workers will drink three to eight times a day on company time during a normal working day; and may drink twice as often when the temperature is high and the humidity low. It would be better for their health and comfort—and efficiency—if they drank oftener. The easier it is to do a thing, the more likely that thing is to be done.

Yet in many plants it is not easy to obtain a drink; and in too many of them it is costly, to both employee and employer, because fountains and coolers are not located conveniently. Suppose men must walk 75 feet to the nearest fountain or bubbler. On the basis of four drinks a day, the worker must travel 600 feet for his water. Figure the time spent for traveling per worker. Add to this the number of minutes machines stand idle or the percentage of production time lost. Express them in dollars and add them together. It then becomes a simple matter to determine the cost of drinks per day and so to adopt a spacing between drinking fountains which will minimize time lost.

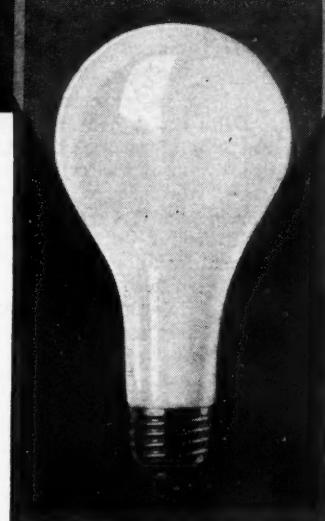
ONE large steel company with 12,000 employees installed 246 electrically cooled drinking water coolers at accessible points throughout the plant and offices. This is equivalent to one cooler for 490 workers. The installation was made at a cost of \$111,000 in order to encourage the workers to drink more water and to eliminate the troublesome and unsatisfactory ice coolers previously used. Three years' operation has proved that heat prostrations have been practically eliminated, notwithstanding temperatures frequently as high as 130 degrees in the open-hearth section during the summer. The coolers need no servicing, of course. The general tone of the employees has been improved. Less time was lost by employees going back and forth to obtain a drink, while their efficiency has been raised due to the accessibility of uniformly cool, pure drinking water.

An extremely careful check made of the cost of the two systems showed that the electrically operated cooling system had saved an average of \$42,600 a year for each of the three years during which it has been in service. This installation more than paid for itself in three years, netting an annual return of 38.6 per cent. on the investment, without capitalizing the intangibles.

When expenditures have to be made out of the capital account, and when so many of the potential benefits are intangible, it becomes especially desirable to be able to estimate beforehand the relative costs and return upon the investment.

The operating costs of an installation of 30 ice coolers and the same number cooled by five electrically operated refrigerating machines were found to be in the following relation:

ARE YOUR EMPLOYEES WIDE AWAKE OR DULL?



For the best lighting service, order Edison MAZDA Lamps corresponding in voltage to that which is maintained on your lighting circuit.

THREE is profit in good light. People are more alert, do better work, and dispose of their duties more speedily in good light than in poor light. Eyestrain, which is a common result of poor light, causes headache, drowsiness, and sluggish thinking.

Unless good light is maintained in your establishment, your employees are working under a handicap which reduces their efficiency and is *expensive to you*.

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EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
GENERAL  ELECTRIC



"Drop me a line," says the little woman as her husband dashes off to the train.

"Don't I always?" he replies, "I'll write you from the Statler."

And he does. Then, as he notes the orderly pile of stationery in the desk in his Statler room, he's reminded of other letters. Sometimes, he spends the whole evening getting caught up with his correspondence. He's even apt to get facetious and send a flock of Statler post cards back to his cronies, with the bright caption, "Having a fine time. Wish you were here."

And he'll tell you, as will other travelers, that it's difficult *not to write* when you're in a Statler. For our desks are always filled with an ample supply of the "necessaries"—note paper, letterheads, correspondence cards (with envelopes to match them all), post cards, telegram blanks, a choice of fine or stub pen points, good ink in clean wells, blotters—everything you need, even a calendar to tell you the date.

This same thoughtful anticipation extends to other features of your Statler room. You find its expression in the soft luxury of your bed, the convenient bed-head reading lamp, the radio reception, the private bath with shower, the morning newspaper under your door, and the attentiveness of Statler employees.

The hotels which pioneered in giving all guests these conveniences—and we *were* the first to provide them with every room, you know—continue to be on the alert to make your stay at a Statler a memorable and satisfying experience.

HOTELS STATLER
BOSTON BUFFALO
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Industry

	Ice	Electrically Cooled	Operated
Number of Coolers	30	30	
Period of Time	1 year	1 year	
Depreciation and Fixed Charges	\$ 240.00	\$ 785.44	
Cost of Ice.....	1260.90		
Labor (Man Power) and Distribution (Trucking)	1800.00		
Maintenance	28.00	290.00	
Electricity		289.30	
Water for Condenser....		44.00	
Total Operating Cost....	3328.90	1408.74	
Total Capital Investment	1200.00	1388.00	

At the end of one year the five electrically operated cooling units showed a saving of \$1920.16. This amounts to a saving of \$64.05 per cooler, and a net return of 24.5 per cent. upon the initial investment.

An adequate supply of palatable drinking water is not an expense but a profit-making investment; the tangible returns can be calculated in advance with sufficient accuracy to satisfy the strictest scrutiny. There are intangible advantages, too, which are real, though not so easily capitalized. Is it not time, then, that management take some definite means to furnish the worker with the water upon which his health, the quality and quantity of his work, and his very life are so vitally dependent?

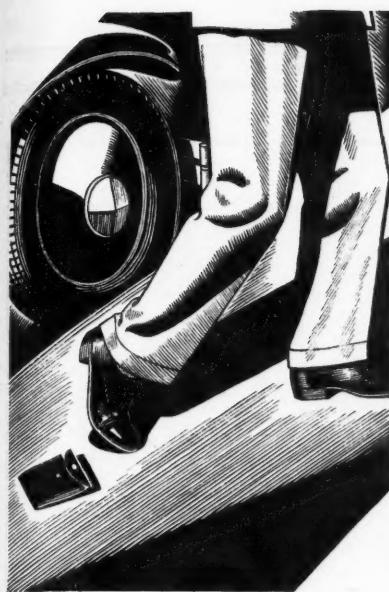
New Machines for Old

"**I**F THE MANUFACTURERS of America could honestly say today, 'We are buying now,' they would not need to say to their consumers, 'Buy now,' and the clouds of depression would soon pass away."

So said Carl A. Johnson, president of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, in a recent radio talk sponsored by the Westinghouse company.

American industry, he said, is in a position to start buying, which will not only profit itself but will also aid in breaking up the vicious circle of unemployment and delayed purchasing, by giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men. Mr. Johnson's suggestion is to replace with modern, improved machinery the obsolete machinery now being used in production. That there is need for such replacement is shown by the fact that 48 per cent. of all metalworking machinery in this country is more than ten years old. In general, machinery ten years old is out of date. A machine becomes out of date just as soon as another machine is developed that will do more or better work.

"You would not buy for your own use," he said, "a radio, automobile, or tire made ten or even five years ago at the original price even if it were perfectly new, because you know you can get very much better service from up to date models. How much more important is it for you as an employee, as a stockholder, as an officer, or as a cred-

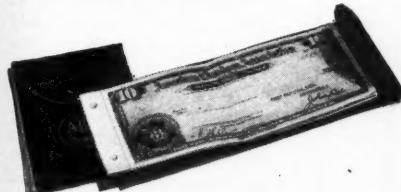


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Industry

itor of a company using machinery, that your company's plant equipment be of the most modern character. It costs more to use an obsolete machine than it costs to buy a new one. Hence, the user of obsolete machinery pays for the new machine in waste; but neither he, nor his workers, nor his stockholders get the benefit.

"It has been conclusively shown, many times over, that time-saving machinery raises wages; it creates more jobs, and makes available a greater choice of jobs for this and for each succeeding generation of workers. We have, in fact, attained our present standards of living only by the thoroughly American process of constantly improving our machinery, and we can maintain and improve these standards only by rigidly adhering to this policy."

Briquetting Metal Scrap

COMPRESSING METAL SCRAP—and this also applies to paper—into bales or briquettes, enhances the marketability of the scrap and cuts handling and transportation charges. Due to the scrap being compressed a heavier load and a greater quantity of material can be put into a given space, whether truck or railroad car. One of the largest briquetting machines in use is installed at the Buick Motor Company plant at Flint, Michigan. This machine has a rated output of three tons per hour, the metal being compressed under a pressure of 300 tons. It is reported that the scrap value is now \$20 where formerly loose scrap had a market value of \$7 per ton.

For the handling of paper, foot-operated machines are available, where the small amount of scrap does not justify a power machine.

Movies for the New Employee

A PORTABLE MOVIE for the salesman is no longer a novelty. It has been used to sell high-priced machinery for many years, whether in the office of the prospective purchaser or at exhibitions and conventions. A new use for the movie is being found now for the instruction of apprentices and new employees where dexterity and skill are required as for the winding of armatures, the assembly of radio sets, and other work of a specialized nature.

The movie used in this way achieves a realism that cannot be obtained by speech. It makes imitation easy. It has the great advantage that one or one hundred new employees can follow the operation at one time. The same holds true of internes and nurses—wherever people are to be instructed in following a special technique.

Have you investigated the opportunities for putting the movie to work in your plant?



All the value of a business, much of its value as a going concern, depends for the certainty of its safeguard upon the Watchman's System. It, alone, tells that the watchman was on the job, watching the plant.

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Among the States



THE NEW COTTER BRIDGE IN THE OZARKS

Arkansas Makes a Brilliant Recovery

By BURTON E. VAUGHAN

THE STORIES of Arkansas' difficulties last winter were considerably magnified, due in some measure to the fact that its Senators were most active in advocating relief measures at Washington and also to distorted reports of a minor situation at England, Arkansas, which was reported sensationaly.

The Red Cross officially withdrew from the state on April 1, weeks in advance of the date when they had scheduled such a move. This was due to a combination of favorable weather conditions (permitting agricultural sections to assume a self-supporting rôle rapidly) and to a spirit of coöperation and assistance among local interests which the Red Cross authorities declare is the finest they have ever found in this country.

In this connection, it is interesting to know that Arkansas was one of the few states to raise its quota promptly in the national Red Cross campaign. Subscriptions here were exceeded by those of only two southern states. At its peak, and for a brief period, the figure of 500,000 persons being fed by public relief work was probably true. But the outside reader is not familiar with the fact that at least three-fourths of these were laborers and tenant farmers on large plantation operations, most of them Negroes, and the others to a

great extent of the lower white level, who are normally carried through any winter by plantation owners and local interests until the planting of the new crop.

The situation in Arkansas was aggravated by the collapse of a chain bank system, affiliated with the Caldwell interests in Nashville, Tennessee, which tied up local funds that would ordinarily have been available, even in a drought year, for financing these people through the cold months. Sixty-nine of the banks which closed last fall have been reopened. A majority of banks which have not adjusted their affairs are located in towns of less than 1000 population and had smaller than \$50,000 capitalization.

Prior to last year's difficulty, Arkansas had one of the best records in the nation in the matter of few bank failures, standing second in the south.

Eight million dollars, approximately, has been loaned to more than 50,000 Arkansas farmers for seed, feed, and fertilizer through the governmental agencies established last fall. In addition, the state government has advanced more than \$750,000 to local agricultural credit corporations for similar purposes and, under the provisions of the state loan bill passed by the Legislature in January, that much more is available when proper conditions are met. These loans are made only to farmers agreeing to follow a sound crop policy, and they are the best assurance that can be had of diversified crop returns next fall.

Sixty-five agricultural credit corporations recently have been formed in Arkansas. These will relieve local bankers from responsibility for long time farm financing, permitting them to return to their normal commercial banking operations. A drastic anti-chain bill was made a law by Governor Parnell's signature in April. Business conditions have further improved by the expenditure of between four and five million dollars advanced to Arkansas World War veterans under terms of the loan authorized by Congress.



THE CARPENTER HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT

Three such plants are to be constructed on the Ouachita River.

States

All these circumstances, aided by spring weather that has been the most favorable in many years, have contributed to a farm situation which offers much of promise. Spring rains, percolating through the subsoil, have made up the deficit in precipitation from last year. The distribution of seventeen million individual seed packets has facilitated vegetable growth.

A unified campaign of acreage reduction in cotton has made some headway, the excess acreage being devoted to legumes and other soil-building crops, besides commercial exploitation of vegetables. For example, near Newport, radishes were being shipped to northern markets in April, and additional crops of spinach, beets and cantaloupes should raise the total truck shipments from that point alone to more than 1000 carloads.

The State Agricultural Extension Department has laid down a Ten-Point Program for crop diversification, which is being made the creed of bankers and landlords in advancing crop loans. Emphasis is also being placed on planting long staple cotton, commanding better prices, and on elimination of costly practices in growing cotton. Interest in dairying is attested by the extensions being made to the large cheese plant of the Kraft-Phenix Company at Carlisle, and dairy prospects are looking better, due to the fact that stock was able to graze during the mild winter.

Finally, Arkansas' faith in her agricultural future is indicated by the recent purchase of an additional plantation, at a cost of \$100,000, by one of the largest cotton growers in the county where Little Rock is located.

The state Bureau of Labor estimates the total number of unemployed workers at only 35,000, while the total population is about 2,000,000. An accelerated highway building program has provided employment for many hundreds of men, being financed through gasoline taxes which are actually showing an increase over returns from last year. Completion of the state highway system will open up the beauties of the Ozark playground region to thousands of tourists, and permit visitors also to inspect some of the unique resources of the state, including North America's only diamond mine, and the bauxite mine where an overwhelming percentage of this country's aluminum is originated.

Starting at Rogers in the rich apple country of northwest Arkansas, the tourist may now proceed over surfaced roads through Fayetteville, the seat of the State University, to Fort Smith, natural gas and manufacturing center and the state's second city. Through the rolling hill country, admirably adapted for fruits and dairying, he would reach Little Rock, political and financial capital of the state. Fifty-four miles farther on is Uncle Sam's oldest national park at Hot Springs, visited by more than 200,000 health-seekers each year. Through southern Arkansas one reaches the El Dorado oil fields and, continuing eastward to the Mississippi River Delta,

Continued on page 103

Investment and Banking Suggestions

MAY WE HELP YOU?

FOR INVESTORS, individual or corporate, investment information as furnished by financial firms of recognized leadership is essential. The investment booklets listed below are yours for the asking—and our strict rules of eligibility of financial advertisers give added assurance in your dealings with these firms. Write direct (mentioning the REVIEW OF REVIEWS)—or simply choose by number and use the coupon.

FOR INDUSTRIAL and banking executives the booklets of leading commercial banks and financial houses are listed. These will be helpful from a corporate angle in simplifying your banking and financial problems, and may point the way, for manufacturers, to greater economy in production or to more effective distribution and sales facilities.

Please enclose 10c if the material of more than one company is desired.

INVESTMENT BULLETIN (4th Quarter), dis-

(66) cussing bond market indicators and a group of sound bonds for investment, common stocks and preferred stocks. Issued by A. G. Becker and Company, 54 Pine St., New York.

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INVESTING IN OPPORTUNITY—describing the

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INVESTMENT REVIEW. Current information

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"THE INSULL GROUP OF PUBLIC UTILITY

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WHERE DR. FAUSTUS LIVED
The house of Faust in the 2000-year-old resort town of Kreuznach, in western Germany.



The Rhine and Beyond

GERMANY is the heart of Europe. Except for the sea-coast on the north side she is entirely surrounded by European nations. From Berlin, the third largest city in the world, express trains run north, south, east, and west, to all the important cities of the Continent.

For many years a trip up the Rhine was considered a necessary part of the grand tour, without which no British aristocrat's education was complete. Today tourists are discovering that this is not enough; the real Germany lies east of the Rhine. And so the numbers of visitors registering in cities of the Reich has increased yearly, until 1930—a bad year for tourists—saw an average rise of 33 per cent. over 1929.

There is much of the picturesque, as well as the ultra-modern, to be seen in Germany. As soon as you cross the border from France or Holland, you begin to note the characteristics of the people. The station officials, with their unbelievably sweeping mustaches, appear so efficient and earnest. Even from the railway carriage you know that this is a thrifty land. The whole army of unemployed, cleaning our parks, have not produced the clean-swept appearance of the German roadside. Here no stick of wood is wasted, no scraps are left about. The people seem to take pride in keeping their country ready for guests. Don't try to rest with your feet on the plush cushions of the compartment. You will

be reminded by the gentleman in mustachios that it is *verboten*. Or on the Rhine steamer do not show too great surprise if a venerable deckhand starts to wash already spotless life-preservers.

As noteworthy as the castle-crowned heights, which have made the Rhine world-famous, are the villages crouching at the water's edge, and the weedless vineyards rising tier on tier, until the cultivated land seems to threaten the strongholds themselves. You wonder why the little farmer, perched in a precarious position as he tends his vines, does not plunge into the toy town below.

On the electric street-cars in the cities are healthy looking women, somewhat slimmer than you were accustomed to think of the German *Frau*, but splendidly suntanned and athletic in their up-to-date clothes. In the fields, on the other hand, a blue-shirted farmer pitches hay, while his wife, in long, full skirt, rakes the stray wisps together. Under a tree nearby a quilt has been spread, and a little tow-headed Fritz is playing with a red apple.

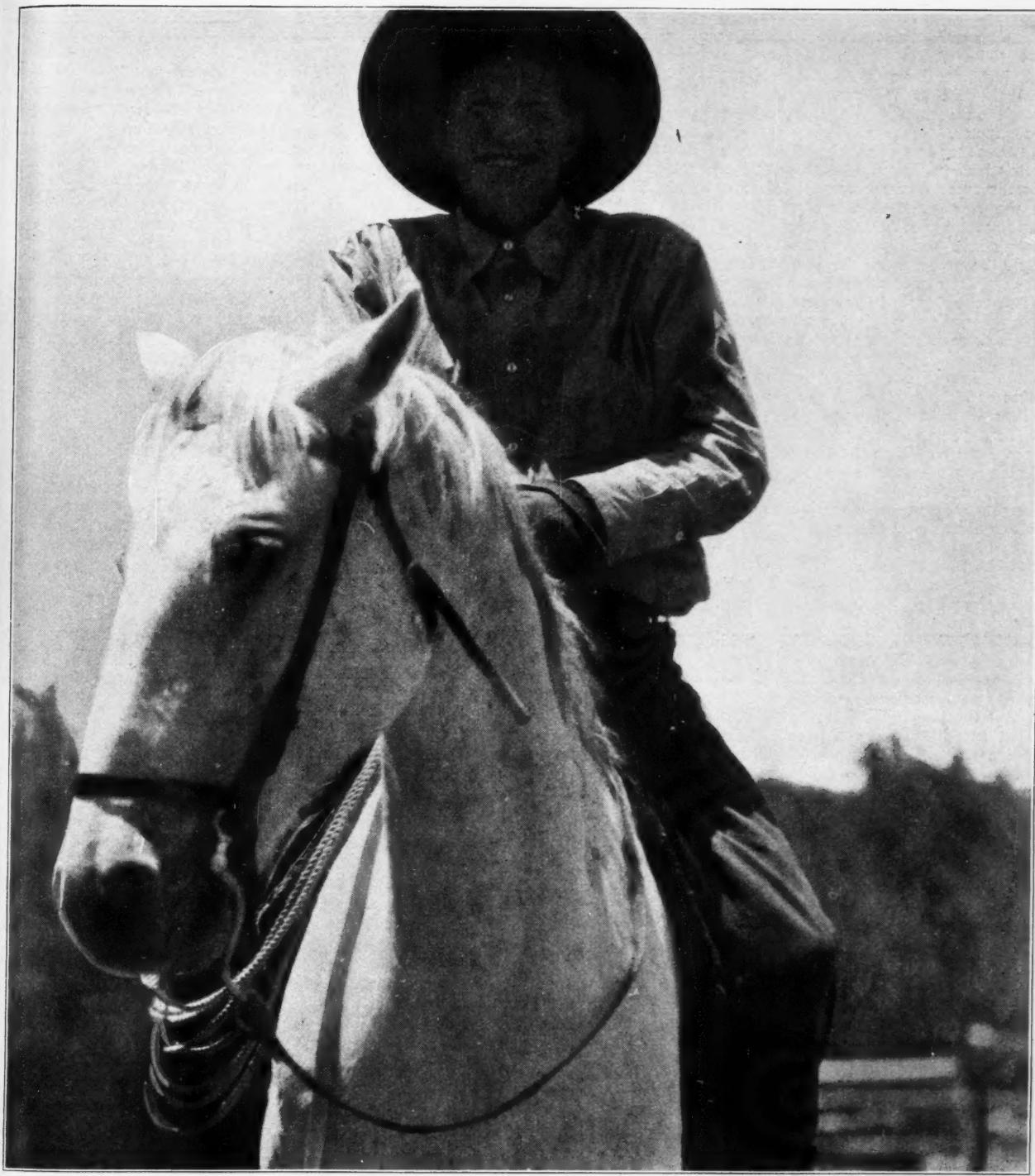
Or perhaps you will attend the six-hour performance of "Parsifal" given at Munich this summer. Sturdy workmen, their heads close cropped, sit patiently listening to the classical music. They register the same enjoyment which one sees in the faces of young hikers who tramp along the Bavarian highroads singing lustily. But their musical appreciation does not prevent their eating

thick onion sandwiches between the acts.

Less than two hours by express train from Berlin is the Wende country. Here the river Spree divides into numberless streams, which flow through a land of ancient forests and marshy meadows. A Slavonic race lives in these woods, much as it has lived for the past thousand years. All transportation is by wide, flatbottomed boats, which are poled or sculled along according to the depth of the water. Since the meadows are swampy, cattle are born and die in their stalls. The Wends cultivate their land with spade and hoe, cut their hay with a scythe, and pile it in tall conical stacks on wooden platforms built near the waterways.

On Sundays the men clean out their skiffs, women put on wide white coifs and holiday costumes, and the whole family goes to church in the city of Burg. Burg is a town of 4,000. Some of the houses are built of logs, the gabled roofs decorated with the head of the king-snake, according to tradition. Many are the weird tales and customs you will hear and see if you visit the Spreewald.

A good imagination and a knowledge of some of the background of the land is all that is necessary when traveling. Everywhere are historic buildings, castles, palaces, museums, and monuments. But to help in reconstructing the past vividly, certain towns produce portions of their history in folk plays.



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Travel

For instance there is the Rothenburg festival, held at Whitsuntide, and repeated on certain Sundays throughout the summer.

Rothenburg is an ancient walled town dating back to the fifth century. It is not far from Nuremberg, city of toys, in the southwest. Rothenburg played an important part in affairs of the German states during the middle ages. Then it was forgotten for several centuries, to be rediscovered about sixty years ago, untouched by modern civilization. A walk through the narrow, irregular streets of the town, flanked by the red-roofed, timber and stone houses of the fifteenth century, turns back the pages of history. Here is the old town hall, still in use; the walls and moat of the city; and the dungeons. A short walk through fields beside the river Tauber brings you to the ruins of castles and towns of long ago.

In Rothenburg it was that an ex-burgomaster saved the lives of the city council by taking the master drink, celebrated in "Der Meistertrunk," the historical play and pageant. But you will have to see the play to know the whole story.

Or do you prefer the legends of saints? Festivals will mark the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of St. Elizabeth at Marburg on July 8 and 9. To refresh your memory, Elizabeth was the wife of the Landgrave Ludwig, who devoted her life and wealth to charity. During a famine she was forbidden to distribute food to the poor, but she continued her activities by stealth. One day the Landgrave met her while she carried a basket of bread under her apron, and demanded to know what she had. When the apron was lifted, the bread had been transformed into roses.

The region about Eisenach, the Wartburg, and Marburg, or Thuringia, is full of memorials to Elizabeth. After her death at Marburg cloister, a cathedral was erected over her grave. Around it was built a castle, and today the flourishing university town owes its founding to Elizabeth. Her shrine is considered one of the valuable works of the silversmith's romanesque art in Germany.

Although opera, orchestral music, and drama are common in the large cities the year round, Bavaria particularly emphasizes this part of German expression. In Munich and Bayreuth during July and August the Wagner and Mozart operas will be given. Among the conductors scheduled are Furtwangler, Elmerdorff, and Toscanini. "Die Meistersinger of Nuremberg" will also be produced in Nuremberg. And from that city you can make pleasant excursions to see the history plays not only at Rothenburg, but at picturesque Nördlingen, and Kinkelsbuhl.

If you go to Leipzig don't forget to visit Auerbach's *Weinkeller*, where scenes from Faust were laid. There is the very wine keg on which Dr. Faustus rode out into the streets of the city. Remember that the Harz woodlands and mountains inspired the fairy tales of the brothers Grimm. In the south of this

district is the once free city of Nordhausen, with its ancient walls and gates, and nearby Bad Sachsa, a health resort, where the fairy tales have taken on visible form. A short walk from the town brings you to a wooded valley where the artist Gustav Schaub has built a fairy town of his many colored blocks. The cookie-roofed cottage of the witch, which housed Hansel and Gretel, Red Riding Hood's cottage, and the house of Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs—they are all there.

At least passing mention must be made of East Prussia, a neglected and fascinating tourist land. Here you can see the popular Baltic seaside resorts, farmlands, lakes, and a genuine desert, the Sahara of Europe. Once the Knights Templar subdued this country, and their castles and towns may still be seen by the visitor.

But there is too much to be described. Pick out almost any section, or ask the agency to map out a round trip for you, then read and study any good travel book on Germany, and you will not be disappointed in your summer's holiday.

THE GOVERNMENT of Germany has done much to make traveling conditions pleasant for guests. Railroad service is swift, prompt, and cheaper than in the United States. For parties of fifteen or more special rates may be secured, and for those who do not know German, there are officials speaking several languages including English, at stations and on trains.

Information about hotels, points of interest, and travel service in each city may be obtained free of charge by applying to the city information bureaus or tourist agencies, usually situated near the railroad station. Guides who speak your language, many of them university students, may be hired by the day to take you to the castles, museums, shrines, and cathedrals, for which all German cities are famous.

Air service has also been highly developed in Germany, and according to the latest reports it is now slightly cheaper to fly than to travel first-class by rail. Motor roads are very good, and postbuses run on a thousand routes which criss-cross the country. Travel by postbus is an ideal way to see rural districts of Germany.

Old Mother Spain

DURING THE COMING SEASON many tourists will want to cross the Pyrenees to see the world's newest republic. Others will visit Spain with the hope of glimpsing the gaiety, the charming customs, and the quaint rural life of a land of romance and history, before it yields to a new order under the republican régime.

Returning from a recent trip in pre-revolutionary Spain, George Brandt writes his impressions of the country for the *Golden Book* magazine.

"From the moment you leave the low desolate plains of France and enter Spain at Port Bue," he says, "you know in some strange way that you are no longer in Europe. Something has changed at the border. Walls are whiter; color more rich. The rational villages of France are no more. Dark faces peer through the windows of the houses, brilliant in tile and stucco against the gray rock.

"As you ride in the evening toward Barcelona, shipping center of Spain, the centuries drop away. Blindfolded horses, moving in slow circles, pump water from age-old wells. Faggot-gatherers load sturdy burros near the dusty white roads that lead to the hills turning purple in twilight."

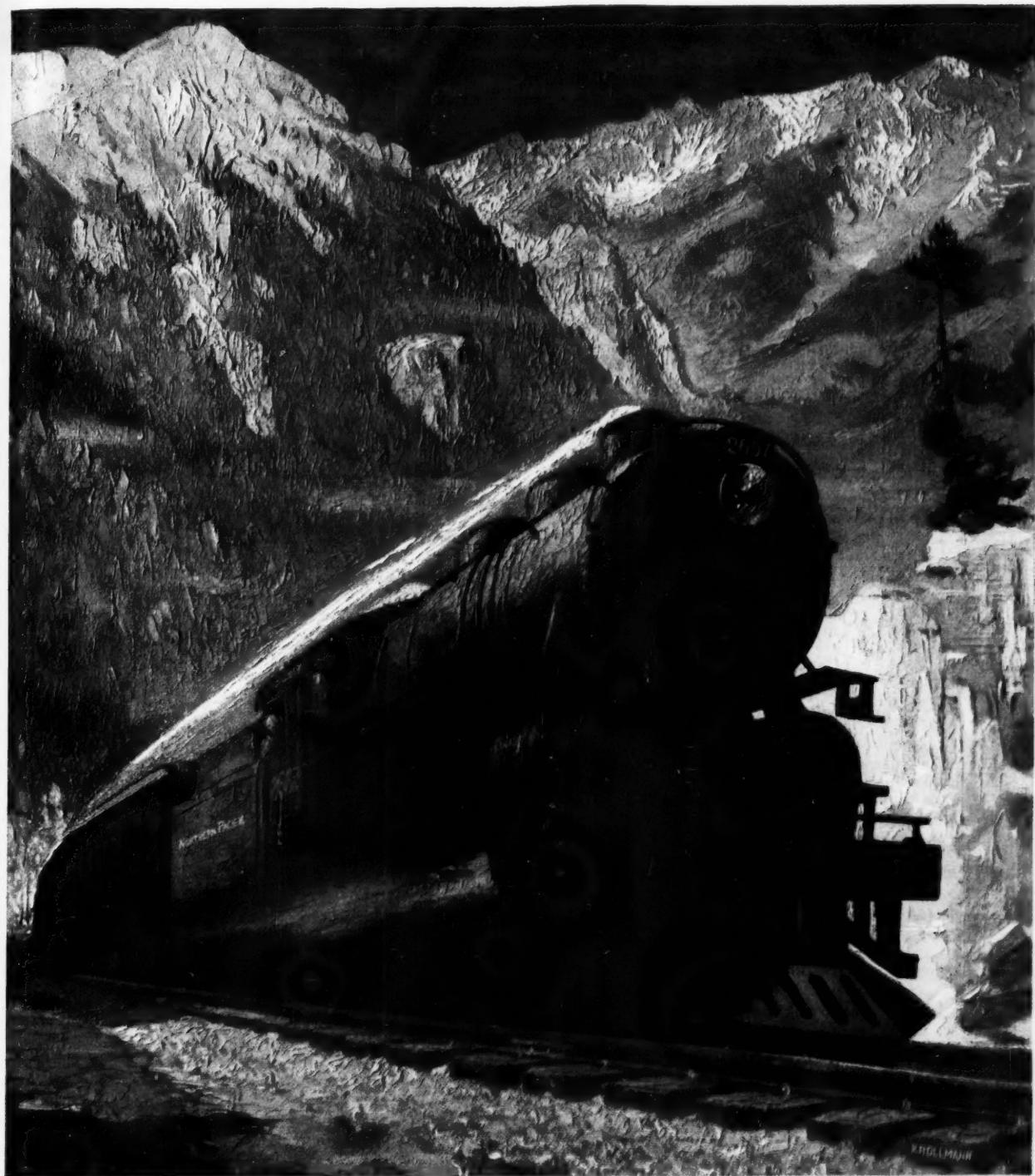
Next a swanky Hispano limousine may whiz by, he continues. Barcelona is a city of apartment hotels, and its subway would put those of New York to shame. Mantillas do not prevent Spanish ladies from enjoying the latest film from Hollywood in the modern movie houses of Madrid. And artisans still make blades in the streets of cathedral-proud Toledo.

Valencia, with her towers and ruins, and memories of the Cid, rests in the orange grove country to the south. Here is a Moorish city, where stones lie scattered about the uneven streets, and dark women fill their water jars at the fountain. Bright shawls, haunting music, and cathedral bells, are part of Valencia. But so are Felix the cat, and the Packard automobile agency.

MR. BRANDT found Seville as fascinating a place as it had been pictured.

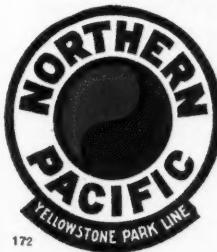
"Her charms are too well-known to need much repetition," he says, "The Giralda (Moorish tower-masterpiece), the great cathedral, with its tomb of Columbus; the Alcazar, with its perfect Moorish garden (little connecting lanes of water between fountains, palms, sultry quiet, and all); quarter San Cruze, where stands Washington Irving's house—all contribute to a perfect expression of Andalusia. If 'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes' appears on a local book-stand, what of that? Look down on Seville from the top of Giralda, and see the green patios, enclosed by white walls, spread out in endless irregularity. In awning-covered streets the life of the city goes on, as it has for long centuries. The Spain we began to fear existed only in feverish imagination lies below in actuality.

"As I traveled by bus to Algeciras, between tall cactus hedges and across speckled plains following the trail of the Moors to Africa, I saw all Spain, with its complexities and ironies, compressed about me. On either side of me sat a ponderous, white-hooded Othello. They spoke in rich gutteral Moorish, with proud disdain. And they spoke of the beauty of Spain. . . . On the seat ahead a young peasant-woman chanted an endless lullaby to her dozing child. Next her sat a young mountaineer with rough



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The above comments, all of which refer to the Review of Reviews, are excerpts from letters concerning the unusual showing it made in an "every subscriber" survey of Youngstown, Ohio. A similar analysis of Atlanta, Georgia, subscribers corroborates the original in the important fact that 3 out of every 5 Review of Reviews readers are executives—influential "key" men and women in their communities.

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Travel

boots and coarse *sarape*. His head slouched gradually against the swaying glass, and his broad-brimmed hat slid to the floor. Inside its crown appeared a photograph of a young girl in a bright shawl and mantilla. . . . On the next seat ahead sat a middle-aged man with distinguished, proud black eyes, and a well-tailored suit. At his side sat a ragged old peasant with a wicker basket full of fish. With a large clasp-knife he cut thick slices of bread from a loaf, and inserted them in his gaping maw. On the back seat sat a young modern. He sang. And his song was 'I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby.' I shall not soon forget the carload of incongruity, for in that bus rode the conflict of centuries. Spain-rich, complex, startling-rode to Algeciras with me that day. It is a country ripe for the traveler. See it now, before the Moors too, go 'Times Square.' 'Before *Madre España* has that fascinating wrinkled old face of hers finally lifted,' concludes the author.

The Home of Leprechauns and Saints

TRAVEL IN IRELAND, especially by motor, is a delightful experience, says the English *Spectator*. One would like, of course, to spend many months exploring the glens, the rocky sea-country, and the villages of the Emerald Isle, but the average tourist can afford only a short time. For this reason he is advised to follow the coast roads unless he is more interested in rural life and people than in scenery. On the other hand while the inland counties are less interesting, it is here that hikers or bicyclers discover the Irish who are not contaminated by outside influences.

Dublin is within a half-hour's drive of coast and mountains, and in two hours, char-a-bancs reach Glendalough. Even in the rain gloomy Glendalough, as it is sometimes called, is a beautiful place. If you would see it in its full glory, you should spend the night, preferably a moonlight night.

"At dusk Glendalough forgets its trippers and its char-a-bancs and becomes the shrine of saints and scholars, of faeries and, I think, of ghosts," says the *Spectator*. "The deserted lead mines by moonlight might have scared Childe Roland himself. Really the half has not been told of these Wicklow glens. . . . It is Synge's country, the lovely land which inspired much of his writing.

The southeastern road from Dublin has the beauties of Wicklow, and Wexford is a pleasant, honest county with that charming spot set in sea buckthorn, Courtown Harbour, a place of sands dear to children."

A picturesque drive in this vicinity which is not mentioned in guide books, takes you from Gorey to Graiguenamanagh. Here are the unkempt huts of Irish fishermen on the river Barrow.

If you go south by way of Curragh,

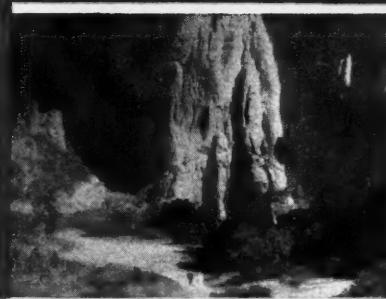
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Travel

Carlow, and Kilkenny, you may spend the night at Cahir on the Suir. This is the center of an historical district. Nearby is the Rock of Cashel on which are the remains of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a round tower, an ancient cross, and Hore Abbey, a lovely Cistercian ruin, built in 1272. Legend has it that the king of Munster, in the fifth century, was led to build the stronghold after two swineherds reported that they had seen an angel blessing Cashel rock. At any rate it became a chief seat of the kings of Munster at that time, and the monarchs were crowned on the pedestal of the holy cross there.

The region is also interesting for the caves of Mitchelstown, the Glen of Aherlow, and beautiful drives across the Knockmealdown Mountains and beside the Blackwater.

These are only a few of the attractions of the district about Dublin. Certainly the visitor to Ireland should not miss the southwest and far-famed Killarney, whose beauties are not disappointing. Avoid the tourists and gnats by stopping there out of season, if possible. In May, the *Spectator* says, Killarney seems to leave Paradise without surprises.

"There are a fortunate few who can outrun the guide-books and explore all the headlands and inlets and find their own Ireland. These blessed ones can go to the islands, the Arans and Skelligs and Saltees, and to Tory," the writer continues. "But an easily accessible island is Achill, and you may reach it by the lovely bogs of Mayo or round by the mountains of Connemara. In Achill you see the traditional red petticoats, and man and wife riding pillion to mass, and donkeys with panniers of turf, and all the sights which make it seem really Ireland."

While all of these points are easily and delightfully reached by motor, the tourist should remember that he may save time by traveling on the railroad, and that char-a-bancs run out to shrines of saints and kings for his convenience.

Travel Articles

GARDENS TO SEE IN TRAVELS ABROAD, selected by Helen Morgenthau Fox; *House and Garden*, May. A walk along paths of an old world garden is a restful change from sight seeing. Miss Fox lists some famous gardens of England, France, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, and Spain.

BORED? TRY BRIONI, by William B. Powell; *Nomad*, April. Automobiles and gambling are missing on the island of Brioni in the Adriatic. Americans are scarce, too. But those who are bored with continental resort life will find water and land sports of all kinds, and interesting Europeans to amuse them.

FAIRE L'ECOLE BUISSONIERE, by John J. Niles; *Seven Seas*. The author suggests that tourists should play hooky, or educate themselves in the hedgerows, as the French say, instead of rushing through Europe by train. A delightful place to

Travel

play is the valley of the Rhone, says he. STRÖBECK, HOME OF CHESS, by Harriet Geithmann; *National Geographic Magazine*, May. Few Americans visit the quaint town of Ströbeck in the Harz district of Germany. There the children learn to play chess in school, and at the yearly festival, human chessmen play the game and parade the streets.

After the Anschluss Explosion

(Continued from page 68)

was doubly unfortunate. It followed hard upon an apparent triumph of considerable magnitude, namely, the Franco-Italian naval compromise, and it not only dimmed this exploit but seemed to constitute a deadly menace to the Disarmament Conference of next year which is the dearest interest of the Labor Government in foreign affairs.

Henderson was in Paris at the moment of the explosion. He saw French opinion for what it was and, returning to London, took a grave tone in speaking in the House of Commons. There he indicated the purpose of the British Government to carry the question to the Council of the League in May, seeking a decision on the legal issue, through the Council invoking the World Court and obtaining a decision as to whether the agreement was itself contrary to Austrian pledges and European treaties. And this proposal Curtius and Schober after some hesitation adopted. They carefully explained, however, that only the juridical aspects could be discussed with their consent.

Here the fundamental break between British and French views was disclosed. France—backed by her Slav allies—was determined to prevent *Anschluss* without regard to juridical details, because politically it carried an immediate and continuing danger, because if Germany succeeded at this point, she would be bound to go on with all her other projects—above all to seek revision of eastern frontiers and the right to rear.

German diplomacy had then scored an unmistakable victory in disclosing the former allies once more divided. From the guarded phrases of Henderson she might conclude that, if a legal way could be found to carry out the economic agreement, Britain would not interfere. Again, it was equally clear that Italy, after some hesitation, was not going to take any high line along with France—for the simple reason that German projects seemed in Italian eyes less dangerous than those of Jugoslavia, the ally of France. A shining triumph of France over Germany at the moment would reaffirm French prestige and influence in Europe, inevitably at the expense of Italy. Similarly it would hearten France's Jugoslav ally, who is the nearest enemy to Italy. Here, again, was a break in former Allied ranks.

Nor was the situation much improved when a comedy of errors over a British invitation to Curtius and Bruening to

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Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert Shaw, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Review of Reviews, and the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit: 1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher, The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Editor, Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Managing Editor, Howard Florence, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Business Manager, Albert Shaw, Jr., 55 Fifth Ave., New York. 2. That the owner is: The Review of Reviews Corporation, 55 Fifth Ave., New York; Albert Shaw, 55 Fifth Ave., New York. 3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None. 4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given also, that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association; or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. Signed, Albert Shaw, Jr., Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1931. Signed, Myrtle Mortimer, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 30, 1932.)

spend a week-end at Chequers suddenly came to light in the moment of crisis. Henderson and MacDonald had planned this affair when the Franco-Italian treaty seemed on the point of completion. There was to be a great signing in London—France, Italy and Britain represented—all calculated to shed glory on Labor Foreign Policy. Thereafter, to balance, the Germans were to come to Chequers, learn of the naval agreement in such fashion as to salve their feelings, a little wounded by reason of their absence from the naval conference. Thus Labor would disclose itself leading Europe to peace and would have an admirable basis for a plea to be retained in power, despite domestic failures, in order to lead the Disarmament Conference to success next year—the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Henderson, presiding.

But now the Franco-Italian naval treaty seemed for the moment gone west. Germany had produced an uproar all over Europe by a course which, in manner at least, Henderson had been obliged to condemn. Yet the Germans were bidden to come to London in the face of all this, and on the eve of a Geneva consideration of *Anschluss*. Again the French exploded. Again Briand was the target for abuse at home. And finally the British had to draw out of the mess by putting the German visit off until June, when the *Anschluss* matter would, at least in theory, have been disposed of at the meeting of the Council in Geneva.

SUCH AMERICAN comment as has reached me on this European side of the Atlantic tends to give the impression that public opinion has been largely occupied with the economic aspects of the Austro-German project, and alike surprised and irritated by the degree to which political considerations have appeared in the affair. In America, as in Britain, it would appear there has been a tendency to regard the episode as of passing importance.

No such view is held anywhere on the Continent. In recent days I have been able to discuss the matter with the diplomats and statesmen of various interested countries. One and all agree in giving to the incident an importance not belonging to any other international event, at least since Locarno seemed to introduce a new state of mind in Europe.

Even were open collision to be postponed or avoided at Geneva by referring the matter to the World Court, there was—and is—a general agreement that the trial of strength cannot be averted when the disarmament conference meets next February, and that the state of mind engendered makes the failure of that conference almost a foregone conclusion.

Traveling from country to country, as I have been doing in recent months, the thing which is most striking is the general presence of a spirit of suspicion as to neighbors; a suspicion which has fairly recently replaced a considerable and growing improvement that had been discoverable from Locarno up to the beginning of the economic crisis.

For the moment all talk of further French concessions to Germany is dead in Paris. France has set herself grimly and firmly against any further modifica-

tion of peace treaties either in territorial or material conditions. National opinion has hardened visibly. One hears the word *Boche* creeping back into conversations from which it has long disappeared. The French are slowly but surely slipping back to the old habit of thinking about the Germans, the habit which prevailed before 1914 and was reinforced by the events of the War.

Were Germany to persist in a policy which amounted to an insistence upon the realization of her present project of tariff union with Austria, it is my deliberate judgment that we should at no distant time be confronted by a crisis the gravity of which could hardly be exaggerated, and the consequences of which would be not any immediate war but an immediate interruption and a probable disappearance of the general effort toward international conciliation.

But I should like to make it clear that Europe is not by any means at any such point yet. It has suffered a shock, the friends of peaceful understanding have been dealt a shrewd blow, coming from the quarter least expected. For at the bottom of all the peace movement lies the desire for an understanding not only with but of Germany, a desire to believe that Republican Germany shares in the general European desire for peace.

This *coup* of Vienna may then, in the end, clear the air. Least of any country in Europe does France want war, for it is today the most prosperous of all, and tomorrow its economic condition and its financial power may be greater than at any time in French history. There are two aspects of the French nature one has always to reckon with—the political and the pecuniary. We English-speaking countries are prone to pay far too much attention to the former and too little to the latter, which almost but not quite always does control.

The Austro-German bid for *Anschluss* was particularly unfortunate, for it struck not only at the political but the pecuniary side of the French mind. It was the one move calculated to arouse all Frenchmen to opposition and even to action. Moreover, since the chief if not the sole concern of England at the moment is trade, just as the British are the single nation in Europe really concerned with disarmament, the German course was calculated to awaken British criticism—not because of the issue involved but because the move disturbed European confidence, which is the basis of trade, and because it imperiled the prospects of the Disarmament Conference, which responds to the British conception that only through disarmament can peace be assured.

Britain certainly will not go to war to prevent the union of Austria and Germany. Just so a hundred years ago, an older Britain would not take up arms to prevent the independence of Belgium which constituted as clear a breach in the settlement of Vienna as *Anschluss* does in that of Paris.

Coming at a moment when, by reason of economic difficulties, people were jumpy and unrest was universal, this affair acquired an importance and character which were exaggerated. Nevertheless, when all is said the fact remains

that the *Anschluss* incident does in many ways deserve the European estimate as the most serious post-war episode.

At the moment, I am just setting out upon a journey to Prague, Vienna, and Budapest and I shall hope next month to give my readers an accurate view of the impressions created in these central European capitals by this project which concerns them so closely.

The Spanish Revolution

AS I CLOSE this article Paris is experiencing the aftermath of the Spanish Revolution. Just round the corner from my hotel the exiled King and Queen have momentarily taken up their residence. Alfonso has always been popular in France personally. In addition, in the critical days of the World War, his influence was powerfully exerted for the Allies and against the strong elements sympathizing with Germany in Spain. Therefore he has received a friendly welcome here in Paris, and his fall has evoked not a few expressions of regret, expected though it has been in France for some months.

As one would expect, the socialists and radicals have hailed the fall of the last absolute monarchy in Europe. But even among moderate republicans there has been a sense of uneasiness and apprehension, not because of a republican triumph, to be sure, but lest this triumph, like that in Russia less than a decade and a half ago, should presently degenerate into a communist success.

All Europe is frankly nervous now, after the experience with various revolutions. The terrific consequences of the Russian upheaval still overshadow all else on the Continent; but everyone also remembers how the Hungarian upheaval drifted rapidly into the red régime of Bela Kun, and the narrow margin by which the German explosion of November 9, 1918, escaped following Russian and Hungarian examples.

Today, too, all Europe is undisguisedly disturbed over what it considers the Red Peril. The "economic blizzard" which has swept the Continent for two years has brought with it incredible misery and privation. The past winter has been severe in the extreme, and now, although a tardy spring is beginning, there is no evidence of any seasonal diminution of the unemployed, which still count in Germany nearly five millions supported by public funds, with another million out of work but unpaid.

Of course, whatever happens in Spain—and the situation in Portugal is not different—neither Britain nor France will be threatened by any political repercussions. Nevertheless, for both countries disorder in Spain and Portugal, bringing paralysis of trade and commerce, means taking two more countries out of the running as markets. Measured by European standards they are of considerable area, and they contain 30,000,000 inhabitants. For both France and Britain this is a serious matter—for Britain even more than France because of her vaster unemployment.

As I have tried to make clear in pre-

vious articles the economic crisis in Europe has had social consequences of great proportions. Not a few cool and objective observers have regarded the situation as disclosing a real crisis in capitalistic civilization, as well as in parliamentary institutions—which go with capitalism. In this crisis the great necessity is some return to normalcy politically and economically. Strained nerves and shaken health require a breathing spell. Conversely each new shock works further harm.

If revolution in Spain is followed by order, if the calm of the opening days is maintained, Europe will heave a vast sigh of relief. Presently it will welcome the change as proof of the end, in Spain, of a system which has become obsolete. But this welcome will not come tomorrow or next day. Europe is too fearful. In the meantime, the effect upon markets and upon financial institutions will at least be to impose caution and delay. Capital in France in particular is likely to stay at home, at the moment it is most needed abroad.

As far as international relations are concerned, the revolution in Spain does not have many important aspects. Frenchmen recall that Alfonso is the last descendant of that House of Bourbon which Louis XIV seated on the Spanish throne 231 years ago, thereby precipitating the War of the Spanish Succession. They recall that, like Louis XIV, Napoleon endeavored to abolish the Pyrenees by putting his brother on the same throne. The first Peninsular War nearly ruined France, the second insured the fall of the First Empire. Thus there is no French temptation to meddle again in Spanish affairs.

IN ONE RESPECT France is concerned. In the partition of Morocco the Riff coast from the Muluya River to the Straits of Gibraltar fell to Spain. The attempt to hold this against the natives led to a bloody war, which was one of the causes of the ruin of the monarchy. It is not impossible that the republic will decide to retire from a strip of land, itself well nigh worthless, since to hold it costs much in money always, and may again impose a blood tax.

Such a withdrawal would raise again all the old issues. Britain opposes French occupation of the African shore opposite Gibraltar. Italy not only opposes this also, but would be an eager claimant for the Spanish zone. Since the territory has a common frontier with French Morocco, and since disorder would spread if native anarchy were permitted to follow Spanish withdrawal, the French cannot permit this to happen. Nor will they accept a new frontier with Italy. Here then is the eventual making of a new Moroccan Affair.

Meanwhile, one must record that not since King Alexander of Serbia arrived in Paris, after his kingdom had been conquered by the armies of the Central Powers during the World War, has any monarch received such a popular welcome as Alfonso. If the circumstances were different, the sentiment was not dissimilar. As one who saw the former episode, the present is to me full of poignant memories.

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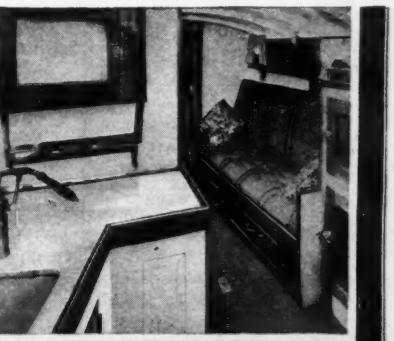
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States

Continued from page 91

encounters some of the richest cotton plantation land in the world. In this region, too, are great forests of pine and hardwoods—oak, gum, hickory—many of them perpetually maintained through reforestation activities of timber companies. Rice lands, paper mills, textile plants, brick and cement kilns, mammoth hydroelectric power projects—these are other features of the ever-changing vista which greet the tourist.

Words cannot fully describe the present mental attitude of determination and progress in Arkansas. Indicative of this, however, is a new fourteen-story hotel in Little Rock, and new construction at Little Rock and Hot Springs to be commenced this year which will aggregate many hundreds of thousands of dollars. A Little Rock department store recently reported the largest day's sales in its history, and subsequently announced that later in 1931 it will begin the construction of a new \$500,000 home for its store.

As for the story of Communism which was reported last winter from England, Arkansas, it can best be answered by saying that the population of Arkansas is 99 per cent. native American born.

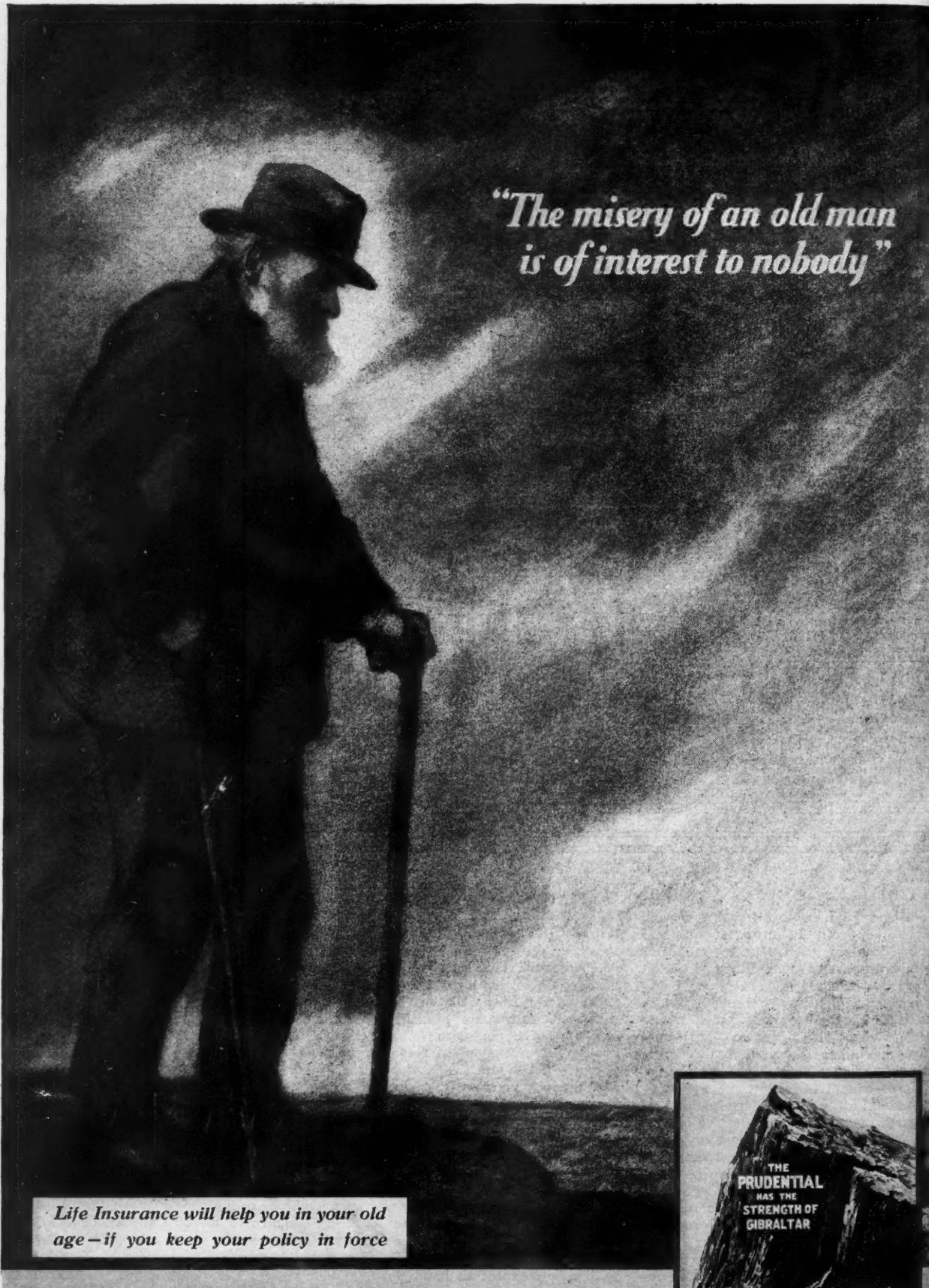
Highlights in State News

• • NEVADA found no comfort in the Fifteenth Census; it is still the forty-eighth state in population rank. But it intends to remain first in the ratio of divorces to population. You cannot sue for divorce even in Nevada unless you are a resident. The legislature of 1927 made it possible to gain legal residence in three months; and the number of Nevada divorces jumped from 648 in 1926 to 2529 in 1928. Fearful of competition, perhaps, from Idaho and Arkansas, which recently adopted three-months residence laws, Nevada has once more lowered the bars. New provisions, adopted in March and taking effect on May 2, require only six-weeks residence. It has been widely reported that Reno's two judges expect to hand down a divorce decree every ten minutes—at least while the rush lasts. During the first week 250 divorces were granted. In Nevada one may ask for divorce on the ground of desertion, or neglect to provide. The state also permits gambling.

• • WISCONSIN'S new governor, Philip La Follette, has won the Legislature's acceptance of his idea of an Executive Council. Its members are to serve without salary—five Senators, five Assemblymen, and ten mere citizens who will be responsible to the Governor. The ten will represent agriculture, manufacture, commerce, finance, labor, and similar interests.

• • NEW JERSEY's Legislature has accepted the program of fiscal reform recommended by its special Audit and Finance Commission, under the chairmanship of Senator Frank D. Abell. In particular there are to be a state budget and improvements in accounting and purchasing systems. The excellence of that commission's work has made its chairman an outstanding candidate for Governor.

• • THE CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS assembles this year at French Lick Springs, Indiana, on June 1. Governor Harry G. Leslie plays the rôle of host. It was understood long in advance that the ever-increasing cost of state government would be the principal topic.



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